The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,998.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras	1
„ Carwar	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Narrakel	22	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Alleppy	23	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ Gopaulpore	5
„ Colombo	25	„ False Point	6
„ Galle	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
„ Negapatam	29		
„ Pondicherry	30		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	11
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Fao	11
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	14
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	18
	Aug.		
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	22
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 18th July, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons, and 600, H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs.	600	Second Class Rs.	300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „	650	„ „	350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 123 Cases of Moir's Provisions, such as best Biscuits in 1 lb tins, Hams in Canvas, Fish, Soup, Vegetables, all well preserved, Sardines, Table Salt, Jams, best Crystalized Fruits and Fruits in Syrup, Raisins, Sausages, Pearl Barley, Tart Fruits, Sauces of the best kinds, Mushroom Ketchup, Essences, &c., &c., also a few dozen Whiskey, Bucellas and Marcella, lots of Photo. Slides and Books, and a few boxes of Matches.

Ex City of Paris—

200 Kegs White Lead ¼ cwt. each			
2.0 ditto White Zinc Paint cwt each			
50 ditto Green	ditto	ditto	
30 ditto Blue	ditto	ditto	
20 ditto Red	ditto	ditto	
20 ditto Yellow	ditto	ditto	
20 ditto Patent Dried ditto		ditto	
50 ditto Black Paint	ditto	ditto	

On account and risk of Mr. G. Engel—
1 Gold Hunting Watch
2 ditto Rings set with rubbies
2 ditto Broaches
1 Pair ditto Ear-rings
1 Set Studs containing 3

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials, &c., at Girgaum, behind the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Bungalow.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the Building Materials, &c., such as Teak Rafters, Dealwood Planks, Scantling Boards, Wrought Iron Bars, Grinding Stones, English Spades, Flooring Dogs, English Clay Pipes and Junctions, new and Old Manilla Ropes, a large quantity of tin packing cases, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Pianoforte in perfect good order.

Bombay, 13th July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m, on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co, will sell by public auction on account of Cooverbai, widow of Nowrojee Muncherjee Maden, the mortgagor, all that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an oart called Dhussawady or called Waka Molla, admeasuring 143 square yards, assessed under No. 41 and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 2647, bounded on the east by a passage belonging to premises hereby conveyed, on the west by the premises of Baloo Meya Pathan called Cheeryacha Bazar, on the north by the house of Cawasjee Rustomjee, and on the south by a chunam wall dividing the house of Hormusjee Eduljee from the premises hereby conveyed.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the ground comprised in the respective lots, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction by order of Goolba Tarra, Natha Oka, Ujba Khooshall and Petha Dewa, the mortgagees of the property, on account of Bal Bapoo, Rughoonath Ramchunder, and Muthoorabai, wife of Bhaoo Annunta Pay, and the representative of Sadanund Gunput Bhundaree, the following landed property :—

Lot No. I.

All that piece of ground or oart called Mallawdy, situate at Mahim wood without the Fort, in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon and fronting the public road called the Augyer Road, on the west side thereof admeasuring seven thousand two hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts, and which said ground is registered by the Collector of land revenue by pension under No. 244 and tax under No. 85 bounded on the east partly by the oart of Bhagoo Bheema and partly by the oart of Bomonjee Framjee, on the west by the Augyer Road, on the north by a public passage and on the south by the oart called Mudicotee belonging to Bomanjee Framjee together with the well, wheels, cocoanut and other trees and plantations thereon.

Lot No. II

All that piece of ground or oart called Koricha Bhat, situate at Mahim wood without the Fort in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon and fronting the public road on the west side thereof admeasuring eight thousand square yards or thereabouts, and which said ground is registered by the Collector of land revenue for pension and tax under No. 643, bounded on the east by the batty fields, on the west by the public road, on the north by a passage serventic, lying between the oart and the oart of Francisco de Cruze, and on the south by the oart of Rangoojee Prabhoo, together with the well, wheels, cocoanut and other trees and plantations thereon.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors for Mortgagees.

Immediately after the above Sale the Oart called Mallowady adjoining the Lot No. 1, will be put up for Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Two or Three TEA

ESTATES, varying in area from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) acres, can now be PURCHASED in the Kangra Valley, the most salubrious and Picturesque of all the Himalayan districts. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY of the Planters' Association, Palumpore, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome, Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

Agents for
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY,
(Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Second issue of 10 lacs, in 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be issued, when required for extension of property, and will be first offered to the then existing proprietors.

Directors.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq. | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
(*With power to add to their number.*)

Engineer.
ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Bankers.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Solicitors.
MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY.

Secretaries and Treasurers.
SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

It is proposed to establish this Company for the purpose of supplying a want long felt in this important city, that is, a Pier alongside which vessels of almost any tonnage may lie afloat and discharge at all times of the tide.

During 1856 and 1857 numerous proposals for Wet Docks and Pier Schemes were submitted to the public, but they were generally of such an ambitious and gigantic character as to be considered in advance of the times, and consequently the resources for carrying any of the schemes into effect were not obtainable, or they were for other reasons abandoned. Subsequently plans for similar works, but of a less expensive and simple nature, were brought forward to be received with apathy, and nothing came of them except a general discussion on the comparative advantages of Wet Docks and Piers, the result being a balance of skilled testimony conclusively showing that Piers, both from an economical and sanatory point of view, were preferable in a tropical climate to Wet Docks. At a more recent period, that is, when Bombay was revelling in the riches derived from the adventitious trade which followed the breaking out of Civil War in America, numerous schemes were planned and vast amounts spent thereon, all of which, with one or two exceptions, have miserably failed in their intended purpose, and Bombay is therefore to this day without Docks or Piers.

If the want of accommodation for the Export and Import trade of this Port was felt so keenly at the periods above referred to, it must be admitted that the increase since of that trade now renders it more than ever desirable that Bombay should not be behind any Port in the East, many of which, although of much less importance, have either Docks or Piers, in the facilities available for the loading and discharging of vessels, and the shipping, landing, and storing of merchandize.

In order that the increase of our trade may be appreciated, the statistics of tonnage taken from Official returns are subjoined :—

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1856-57	568	441,978	536	387,391
1869-70	930	793,267	938	791,011
Increase	362	351,289	402	403,620

And a comparison of even more recent years shows the same steady increase :—

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1865-66	759	589,327	784	628,423
1869-70	930	793,267	938	791,011
Increase	171	203,940	154	162,588

The value of Exports for the Financial Year 1869-70, including Treasure, were Rs. 26,36,30,998, and in the Imports Rs. 21,92,37,665.

The Exports for the year ending 31st December last comprised 10,55,335 bales Cotton, 40,503 bales Wool, 131,000 bags Seed, 43,753 chests Opium, 10,000 bales Hemp, 28,407 bags Myrabolams, and 4,419 cwts. Ivory, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous produce.

The completion of the Suez Canal, the opening up of railways throughout the country, and the establishment of telegraphic communication both with East and West, have given a new and powerful stimulus to Indian trade, the effect of which must be a further and growing increase in the commercial interests of this Port. In steam tonnage alone the increase is already great, and when it is considered that the chief shipbuilders of the United Kingdom are turning out every three months over 250,000 tons of shipping suitable for trade via the Canal, the necessity for such a Pier as contemplated is apparent. During 1870, the opening year of the Canal trade, the steam tonnage inwards and outwards, exclusive of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, was 76,000 and 70,000 tons respectively. The exports via the Canal and by Steamer and Overland for 1870 were 4,33,332 bales Cotton, 18,293 bales Wool, and 1,95,198 packages of miscellaneous produce. The exports by steamers to China in 1870 were 41,000 chests Opium, 43,753 bales Cotton, and 32,765 of miscellaneous produce. It is beyond a doubt that a large proportion if not the whole of this tonnage, as well as vessels with general cargoes, will have recourse to the Pier when its advantages for speedy discharge and loading are apparent. The position of the Pier being contiguous to the Principal Cotton Presses, the Cotton Green, and the Goods Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,—with which Railway a junction at small cost can be obtained, thus opening communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway also—will offer facilities not hitherto enjoyed for the shipment of Cotton and the landing of merchandize, whether destined for Bombay or up-country. With cotton pressed in the districts, the railway waggon will go alongside ship, and thus save cartage altogether.

The important and valuable concession to construct this Pier, granted by the Government of Bombay, has been secured for this Company from Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, the consideration being Twelve Hundred Shares of One Thousand Rupees each in the Company fully paid up. For this consideration the landed property lately purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. from the Bombay Reclamation Co., and the works carried out since the transfer to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., with all rights involved in the concession, will be conveyed to the Company. The concession is in the following terms :—

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1871.

Resolution.—Government are willing to grant to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. a concession to erect a Pier on the plan now submitted, and affording the accommodation therein exhibited extending into deep water, from the property recently purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., from the late Back Bay Company, on the following general terms :—

1. The right of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., under the lease on which they now hold the property at Colaba, not to be affected.
2. The concession to be carried out by a Public Company.
3. The Company by whom the Pier may be constructed to be entitled to charge for the accommodation they afford on the Pier, at rates which shall be subject to the approval of Government.
4. The Company to be bound to levy and pay over to Government such wharfage or bunder fees on all goods landed or shipped on any part of the Pier, as would be payable by the same goods if landed or shipped on any wharf or bunder, the property of Government, under Act V. of 1870.
5. The plan now submitted shall not be varied as regards site, or extent of accommodation, without the sanction of Government.
6. The concession now granted will have effect for 100 years.
7. Government to have the right of pre-emption at the end of 25 years from the date of the granting of the concession, and at the expiration of each succeeding 25 years, until the expiration of the term for which it is granted, for a sum calculated at 20 years' purchase of the average net amount found to be available for dividend, after providing for all charges of maintenance, establishment, and repairs by two Arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by Government and the other by the Company. The Arbitrators, so appointed, shall have power to nominate an Umpire, whose decision shall be final. The Company to be bound on the purchase being completed, to allow free access to the Pier.
8. All details as regards this concession will be arranged in communication with the Law Officers : the above are only to be understood to be the general terms on which it will be granted.

The Pier, which will be 33 feet wide, will project 2,200 feet from the eastern boundary of the land property, and in a line with its southern wall. At nearly right angles to this Pier and under the shelter of the Oyster Rock there will be a jetty 650 feet in length and 50 feet in width, alongside which vessels will lie. The depth of water at low water spring tides at the Jetty will average from 19 to 22 feet, with a mud bottom. The Jetty will accommodate three vessels on each side in single tier. The Pier will be of Iron, of a most permanent character, on cylinder piles, and its estimated cost, including erection, is 15 lacs.

The importance of this Pier to the trade of the Port cannot be over-estimated. Indeed it is almost impossible to form an idea of the traffic that may be expected when the work is completed. For ships with general cargoes the advantages offered will be unequalled, as the discharge of such vessels, which now on the average occupies a month, may be completed in a much shorter time. Steamers also will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the Pier where discharging and loading may be effected in a few days. Pilfering also, which, under the present system, forms a serious item of loss, will be altogether avoided.

The Landed Property of the Company will consist of 44,658 square yards fully reclaimed, and 31,432 square yards partly reclaimed. The cost of completing reclamation and seawalls is estimated at about 2 lacs, which added to the consideration agreed to be given for the property, 12 lacs, will amount to 14 lacs. The area of the property will thus be 76,090 square yards, costing about Rs. 18 per square yard against Rs. 70 per square yard, of the adjoining land belonging to the Colaba Company. When the valuable concession accorded to the property is taken into consideration, it will be admitted that the property has been acquired on favourable terms. In some quarters an idea has been current that the Colaba Company's interests would be injured by the concession which this Company will acquire. Such fears are groundless, because whatever improves the value of the Company's property will contribute also to the welfare of adjoining ground.

Of the superficial area of 76,090 square yards, about 15,000 square yards will be required for roads and tramways, leaving 61,090 square yards available for storage, which at the moderate estimated rental of Rs. 4 per square yard, the average rate of the Elphinstone Bunders, will yield gross Rs. 2,44,360 per annum.

As regards the revenue to be derived from the Pier it may be comparatively safely assumed that a third of the tonnage frequenting the Port will discharge and load alongside the Pier. At the moderate charge of 2 annas per ton per day and bearing in mind that accommodation will always be available for 6,000 tons of Shipping, except during the monsoon, the fees to be derived from vessels will, it is estimated, amount to Rs. 1,80,000. When it is considered that the Portage bill monthly of an average sized ship is about £150, a saving of three weeks in discharge is an important element in the net earnings of the ship. The fees on a ship of 1,000 tons would amount to Rs. 750, assuming that she is discharged in a week, but by this expenditure there is saved of the Portage bill £75. This economy is certainly worth consideration. Further, and to enter more into detail, there were during 1870, in general cargoes, the following packages imported, which could have been much more conveniently landed at a Pier than in boats :—

	Packages.
Manchester and Fancy Goods and Yarns	195,000
Galvanized Iron, Copper, Yellow Metal and Miscellaneous Imports	140,000
Beer and Spirits in Casks, Cases, &c	40,000
	375,000

Taking these at an average rate of 8 annas each, the revenue therefrom would be Rs. 1,87,500. But assuming that only one-half of these packages are landed at the Pier, there would then remain Rs 93,750. In the above statement Copper Tiles, Nails, Ingots, Spelter, Lead, Steel, Quicksilver, Coals, Coke and many miscellaneous articles have been excluded. Again, of the export of Cotton it may be reasonably calculated upon that above 40,000 bales will be shipped from the Pier. Take these at the moderate charge of 2 annas per bale, there will remain Rs. 50,000. This is somewhat less than the present charges for export and boat hire, and besides risk of craft and damage to Cotton will be avoided. There will also be charges on Wool, Opium and miscellaneous exports, which may be estimated at Rs. 40,000.

Independent of the above revenues, there will also be a considerable income from cranage fees, supply of water, fees on passengers, baggage, conveyances, and animals and shed accommodation.

The aggregate estimated revenue will thus be—

From Land as above	Rs. 2,44,360
„ Fees on Tonnage	„ 1,80,000
„ „ on Packages Inwards	„ 93,750
„ „ on Cotton	„ 50,000
„ „ on Wool, Opium, and Miscellaneous.	„ 40,000
	Rs. 6,08,110

which after deduction of working expenses, and a fair sum annually for depreciation, will leave an excellent return on the Capital invested. The passive indifference to improvement, which unfortunately is too prevalent, may for a time operate against the above results being obtained, but when the advantages of the Pier are apparent, self-interest alone will overcome indifference, and the vested rights of Muccadums in an antiquated system will give way before what is more in consequence with the progress of the age.

Besides the above, there are several legitimate sources of revenue, which may be available. These are, among others, the landing and embarking of troops, and baggage for transports, and the landing and shipment of mails, from which a fair return may be expected, as the expense thus saved to the Government will not be inconsiderable.

The First Issue of Capital, 30 lacs, will, it is estimated, be sufficient for acquisition of Property, and the reclamation and construction of Pier.

The Reserve Issue of 10 lacs is intended for the erection of an increased number of Jetties as well as increasing the area of the property, and for the erection of such Warehouses as circumstances may render necessary.

The particular part of the foreshore from which the Pier will project is, as regards bottom and in all other respects, superior to any other part of the Harbour as ascertained by borings and survey carefully made by the Company's Engineer, A. W. Forde, Esq., C.E., as well as by repeated surveys of the Government officers.

Applications for shares, of which out of the 3,000 only about 1,500 remain to be allotted, addressed to the Directors, may be made to Sir Charles Forbes & Co., but no application will be considered unless a deposit of Rs. 100 for each share applied for shall have been previously made with the Bankers of the Company. Should a smaller number of shares than that applied for be allotted, the balance of the sum deposited with the Bankers will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment in terms of this Prospectus, or in the event of no allotment being made, the whole of the Deposit will be returned.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Road West.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Office, in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of August 1871, at 3 p.m., for the following purpose :—

1—To pass the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Narronjee Mooljee, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th July 1871. Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from THIS DAY to the 3rd AUGUST, inclusive.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 229 of 1869.

The COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST, a Joint Stock Banking Company incorporated by Royal Charter, and lately carrying on business in Bombay, but now in course of liquidation by virtue of an Order in that behalf of the High Court of Chancery in England ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BULWANTRAO BHICCAJEE DOWLEY, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Poona .... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 10th day of January last, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant :—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at and on the east side of Moombadavee Tank Road, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded on the east by Jeevonram Juggonath's chawl, on the west by the Moombadavee Tank Road, on the north by Bhimjee Mooljee's chawl, and on the south by the property of Jadowjee Cummulsey, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 15,000 for debt, and the sum of Rs. 474-6 for costs, which said debt and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 15,474-6-0, and interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHAU DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th July, 1871.
Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MR. JAMES DICKSON has THIS DAY

been AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
By their Attorneys, RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 12th July 1871.

BUCHANAN & Co.,
HOUSE AGENTS,
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.—To Ship Chandlers, Oil, Paint,

Color and Varnish Dealers, Painters, Coach Builders, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINT, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly sold and exposed for sale in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, of HULL & LONDON, in England, and that their EMPTY PACKAGES are REFILLED with spurious and worthless Goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in, selling, or exposing for sale, or any persons who may purchase such goods, or any persons manufacturing or making imitations of their trade mark, labels, or capsules make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, London.

Bombay, 10th June 1871.

RS. 200 REWARD.—To PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, and DYE STAMPERS.

—Whereas certain person or persons have been and are now engaged in the manufacture of the Labels, Trade Mark (a Cross in a Garter with three Crowns on the lower, and a Dagger on the upper quarter) and Brass Stamps with the name BLUNDELL, SPENCE and Co., Hull and London, WE hereby OFFER the above REWARD to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such Offenders.

Address by letter to Mr. H. D. FISHER, care of Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 26th June 1871.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTED,
From Rs. 2 to Rs. 175.

THE NEW
CHARCOAL PIPES,
With cherry stem and horn, or goose-bone, mouth-piece,
Cash Rs. 1; Credit Rs. 1-2.

BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
With horn or amber mouth-pieces,
From Ans. 12 to Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE "OWL" PEN.
THE "PHAETON" PEN.
THE "WAVERLEY" PEN.

PENS OF ALL KINDS.

ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BIRD'S-EYE, WILLS' ¼ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ½ Do.	1 14	2 2
CUT CAVENDISH, WILLS' ¼ lb. tin or box	1 0	1 2
LATAKIA, WILLS' ¼ Do.	1 0	1 2
SMOKING MIXTURE, WILLS' ¼ Do.	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, 6 oz. tin	2 0	2 4
VIRGINIAN CAVENDISH, Finest, per lb.	1 4	1 8
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW, a splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly advertised under this name, per lb.	3 0	3 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES'

BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER,
SPENCER'S PATENT.

FIFTH CONSIGNMENT of these most excellent FILTERS just unpacked.

A large number are now in use in all parts of the Presidency, and the Testimonials as to their efficiency are most satisfactory.

It is the only Filter that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20, purifies in 24 hours 10 to 15 gal.
No. 2, Rs. 28, „ „ 17 to 22 gal.
No. 3, Rs. 38, „ „ 25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with order.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—As Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, and CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, JULY 13th, 1871.

REAPPEARANCE
of
MR. and MRS. W. B. GILL
and
MRS. J. B. ASHETON.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

GREAT COMBINATION NIGHT.

For particulars see Programme of the Day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 p.m.

Doors open at 8-15 p.m.; commence at 9 p.m.

Mr. OLIVER DEERING, Treasurer. Mr. CHARLES DERMER, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established

ourselves as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the ANNUAL

REPAIRS of LOCAL FUND ROADS of this DISTRICT will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, Tanna, up to 4 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, the 19th, after which no Tenders will be accepted.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 10th July 1871.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or

being INDEBTED or HOLDING PROPERTIES belonging to, the ESTATE of the late Surgeon LALOR, Bombay Medical Establishment, are hereby requested to communicate with and deliver such Property to Colonel W. L. CAHUSAC, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion, President Committee of Adjustment, without delay.

W. L. CAHUSAC, Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN)

Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in
BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,
particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

RE PETER STURROCK, Deceased.—Pursuant

to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon, or against, the ESTATE of PETER STURROCK, formerly an Engineer, in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Service, but late of No. 3, Queen's Crescent, Waverly Park, Newington, Edinburgh, deceased, who died at Munmar, in the Presidency of Bombay, on the 1st day of September 1869, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal ESTATE and EFFECTS (with mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement annexed, being the last Will and Testament of said deceased, were on the 5th day of July 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT McLEAN McLEAN, an Assistant in the FIRM of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Merchants, and the Constituted Attorney of JANE COWAN or STURROCK, JAMES MARSHALL, JOHN STURROCK, Junior, and JOHN COWAN, four of the Trustees and Executors named in the said mutual Trust Disposition or Deed of Settlement of the said PETER STURROCK, deceased), are required, on or before the 9th day of August 1871, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said Deceased to the said Trustees and Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate or having property of the Deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 8th day of July 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE

at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 655 of 1868.

SHA VAKHATCHUND LACKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVATIBAI, Hindoo widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwur street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

The Honorable LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay; VALLABHOY LULLOOBHOY, Hindoo, residing at Bhoiwada street; and VIZLALL GOKULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same street, in the Island of Bombay ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Vakhatchund Luckmichund, Executor of Parvatibai, deceased, the Honourable the Advocate General, Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy, and Vizlall Gokuldass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land, with the messuage and building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement seventy-seven and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of Quit and Ground Rent, amounting to Rupees One, Annas Three, and Pies Ten, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 7; and bounded as follows :—on the north by the house of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, on the south by the house of Josee Naya Dhurumsey, on the east by the house of Vakhatchund Luckmichund, and on the west by the said Borah Bazaar street, and which said land, messuage, and building are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Kessowjee Nursey and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attornies for the Defendants Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy and Vizlall Gokuldass, in Apollo Street, within the Fort, and at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE, Attornies for the Defendant the Honourable the Advocate General, in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

Agents—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DRAB FELT DEERSTALKERS,

DRAB SHELLS,

BLACK, DRAB & GREEN ALPINE & TYROLESE;

also a quantity of

BLACK SILK DRESS HATS.

ALL TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	60 0	per doz
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0	„
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	25 0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
and
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frisettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, and EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting trade arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Thick Felt Wadding for Cases, per lb Best White Cloth, per lb Thick Felt Wedding, 7-16 inch, per lb Do Ungreased Felt Sheets, per lb	3 0	3 8
Gun Wads, Nos. 12 and 14, per 1,000	3 0	3 8
Do thick, per bag	1 6	1 10
Rifle Patches, per 100	0 8	0 10
Cartridge Cutters, 12 gauge	3 8	4 0
Loading Machines, 12 gauge	14 0	16 0

CARTRIDGE CASES.
PIN AND CENTRAL FIRE, 1st QUALITY.

No. 8, per 1,000	40 0	44 0
„ 10 „	36 0	40 0
„ 12 „	30 0	34 0
„ 14 „ „ 16 „	26 0	30 0
Shot Pouches	6 12	7 4
„ Belts	8 0	9 0
Powder Flasks	6 12	7 4
Pistol Caps, in boxes (250)	0 12	0 14
Gun „ (250)	0 14	1 0
Westley Richard, in bags (500)	1 12	2 0
Green Wire Cartridges, in packets	0 12	0 14
Bulletted Caps, No. 1	0 10	0 12
„ „ „ 2	0 12	1 0
„ „ „ 3	1 8	1 12
Shot, in 14 lbs. bags (different numbers), per bag	2 10	3 0
Gun Powder (Curtis and Harvey's) Nos. 2, 3 and 6	1 14	2 2

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
1, OAK LANE, FORT,

Beg to draw the attention of their Constituents to the following revised PRICE LIST, which contains some important reductions :—

JUST ARRIVED PER NOUVELLE PALLAS, PERSIA, AND CLARA.

		Qts.	Pts.
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	per dozen Rs.	38 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	22 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
Do Bisquit Dubouche (recommended)	do	18 0	...
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do St. Jullien Medoc (our own Brand)	do	10 0	5 8
Do St. Jullien Hantifaye	do	9 0	...
Do Medoc (Barsac)	do	13 0	...
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 8
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	16 0	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.	do	23 8	...
Do Pints, 12 in a case.	do	...	14 0
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	per dozen	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse"	do	18 0	...
Do Swaine and Boord's	do	19 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	13 0	7 0
OIL—Best Olive Oil	do	16 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	6 0	...
VINEGAR—Best Pure Wine Vinegar	per dozen	6 0	...
Do do in tin cans	per gallon	2 8	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	per dozen	5 12	3 12
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Messrs. B. and S. are always ready to supply all other Wines, Liquors, Oilmanstores, &c, not mentioned above, at the lowest market rates, and beg to refer to their Price List, which can be had on application.

All orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference.

A FRESH SUPPLY of IND, COOPE & Co.'s

INDIA PALE ALE has just been landed by the Ship CLARA, both in Quarts and Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

12th July 1871.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
This fine Wine, in original cases as landed, quarts per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. in pints, per dozen	20 0	22 0

Extra charge for examination and repacking, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. Friend, in cases of—

4 doz. Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5 0
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 8
8 „ Pints	„	3 4

BARCLAY'S PORTER—

4 doz. Quarts	„	5 8
5 „ Imperial Pints	„	4 12
8 „ Pints	„	3 8

ESPLANADE HOTEL STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s			
Champagne, Quarts	Rs.	40	per doz.
Brandy „	„	28	„
Sherry „	„	25	„
COYLE & Co.'s			
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„	27	„
LARRONDE FRERES'			
St. Julien	„	12	„
Margaux	„	15	„
Chateau Lafite	„	25	„
Superior Old Cognac	„	25	„
HUDSON & HORNYICKS'			
Pale Dry Sherry	„	18	„
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine)	„	15	„
W. McEWANS'			
Beer, Quarts	„	4-8	„
L. ROSE & Co.'s			
Lime Juice Beverages.			

REMINGTON & Co.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT

IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
and
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining for Spinning and Press shares. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	643½
1?,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	193½
15,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1?,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	380 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,695
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	150
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	935
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,550
600	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
100	5,500	all	..	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	960
1000	250	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,620
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,100
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,030
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,615
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,250

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,850	225 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,400	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	980
250	3,500	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	440
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,750
200	4,000	[illegible]	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,395
200	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	603
500	1,000	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	6,500
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	10,550
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,035
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,600
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	60 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	565
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	900
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	875
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
20	19½	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...			East India Bank	1
200	15	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

— 5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	"	10-12
Carolas	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	220
Five-Franc Pieces	"	203
Bar Silver	"	111
Gold Leaf	"	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	"	17-2
Australian Gold	"	17-2

CALCUTTA.—8TH JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, small amounts, at Rs. 99-2, 99-6, or 0-14 and 0-10 discount.

5½ per cents, heavy amount at Rs. 113-8.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 12.

McDonald, Ensign, 76th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Thornhill, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

Ferguson, Lieutenant, officiating Paymaster, Deolalee Depot, to Deolalee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JULY.

London...	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Defiance	Angel	Dundee, April 14.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	City of Canton	Reddie	London via Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Haddon Hall, Faithfull, to Calcutta.
Ship Peruvian Congress, Stockton, to Akyab.
Ship Royal George, Hamilton, to Calcutta.

The steamer Apis, to Trieste, &c., began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
8	Mahratta (s)	Lay	Moulmein, July 1.
	Waterloo	Holland	Mauritius, June 4.
	Eliza A Kenney	Kenney	Liverpool, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

July			
8	Punjab (s)		
	Patrician		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July
8 Meinam (F S) .... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

July
8 Meinam (F S) .... Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per F S Meinam—From Galle to Madras—Messrs Manthey, Zorn and Gambert, Mr and Mrs Montbrun, Mr Got. and 15 natives.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Cashmere s, 2 cases books, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 4 cases sherry, 1 case claret, 1 case champagne, and 1 case moselle, &c, Henry Rogers; 10 boxes hock and 10 boxes moselle, J Eduljee Sons; 14 cases cochineal, H M Camajee Sons; 2 cases lamps, A C Gumpert & Co; 6 cases burgundy and 6 cases champagne, Henry Rogers; 11 cases clocks and 3 cases musical boxes, Rosselet & Co; 1 case electro-plate and cutlery, Leggatt & Co; 50 cases sherry, E Manockjee Setna.

Clara, 66 packages medici, R Nusserwanjee Khory; 10 cases oilmanstores and 412 cases window glasses, E Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charles Bal, 35 bales cotton, T Pursotum.

Stornoway, 178 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Millwall, 11 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Deccan, s, 2 bales wool, C Pitamber; 21 bales wool, L Rajubally; 139 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 20 bales wool, H Roychund; 60 bales wool, W Dewchund; 170 bales wool, H Wassonjee; 230 bales cotton, N Jewraz; 65 bales cotton, H Soonderdass; 300 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co; 35 bales wool, F M Dama; 40 bales wool, M Damjee.

Princess Alexandra, 84 bales cotton, C Currimbhoy; 150 bales cotton, M Soorjee; 50 bales cotton, S P Framjee.

Flying Venus, 2 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Surat, s, 60 bales wool, J Ruttonsey.

Sepia, 200 bales hemp, H Cursonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 118 pieces E teeth, G Premchund; 500 pieces E teeth, B Vullybhoy; 221 pieces E teeth, A R Fazul.

FOR HAVRE.

David Malcolm, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Surat, s, 100 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat, s, 3 bundles shawls, H A Balla.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore, s, 24 bundles horns and 229 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail. for Europe.
Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0
Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STOCK—July 11th, at Brighton, the wife of Brigadier-General T. Stock.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FIDO—July 11th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. John F. Fido of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLIS—July 6th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Mr. T. L. Baylis, of a daughter.

GILDEA—July 6th, at Poonamallee, the wife of Major Gildea, 2/21st Fusiliers, of a son.

DEATH.

WADE—July 7th, at Madras, Mr. M. Wade, Assistant Apothecary, aged 31 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

THE prospectus of the Bombay Pier Company, which we publish this morning, gives for the first time a definite form to the project which has been talked about and dreamt over for many a long year, of supplying ships frequenting this port with a Deep-water Pier alongside which they can lie to load and unload cargo, whether the tide is high or low. There are three classes of objectors to the proposal to construct such a pier in Bombay harbour. First of all, we have the prudent men, who remember the failure of the mad joint-stock schemes of 1864, and who shake their heads at any fresh show of enterprize in Bombay as if it were sure to end in disaster. To these gentlemen we would only say that each scheme must be judged on its merits, and that it is unreasonable to expect Bombay to stand still for ever because a certain number of speculators chose to make fools of themselves half a dozen years ago. Then come the admirers of the good old system of shipping or discharging cargo by means of boats, which often lie out in the open harbour with goods on board for days together, and the employment of which affords facilities for pilfering which are taken advantage of to an enormous extent in this port. To such criticisms we might reply, in the words of Colonel Strachey's minute of 25th February, 1867, on wet docks—for his argument is quite as applicable to piers as to docks—"taking the experience obtained in English ports as our guide, an unquestionable *primâ facie* case in favour of their construction appears at once made out; and the only proper discussion that can arise is as to the special and engineering conditions under which the works would have to be carried out. The presumption of general utility is so strong that the *onus* of disproving it rests on those who consider piers to be needless. For my own part, I should not be disposed to attach any more weight to an argument against piers based on the alleged success of the system which exists, than to one based on the continued use of bullock carts as a proof that the country does not need railways. The essence of the pier system is, that it saves a large amount of labour or force in moving the goods, and affords a greatly increased protection to the goods while in transit, and there can be nothing in the condition of things at Bombay to affect these two great considerations, so long as the physical force of gravity and the moral force of dishonesty remain as constant as experience shows them to do." This argument seems to us conclusive on the point referred to. But there is a third class of objectors, who, acknowledging generally that piers would be most useful to the trade of Bombay, find fault with the scheme for the construction of this particular pier, alleging that the site is too far down the harbour, that the Company is paying too much money for its land, and that the conditions under which Government has granted the concession are too onerous to allow the shareholders to expect large dividends. On all these points intending investors must form an opinion for themselves, by studying the calculations made in the prospectus. It is admitted that the pier will not be available during the monsoon months; but where is the site from which a pier could be built out into deep water so as to be available all the year round in Bombay? Luckily, there is hardly any trade in the monsoon months, so that this difficulty is not of much account. Now that the railways will have one terminus at Colaba, as well as one at Waree Bunder, we cannot but think that the constantly increasing trade of this port ought to be able to support more than one pier or set of docks along the foreshore. Besides a good deal depends on getting the start. The Bombay Government intends to do something itself some day; but it is very slow in making a move. From the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, issued two days ago, we learn that "the plans and estimates for a deep-water pier off Apollo Bunder were submitted in February;" that "the plans of the Elphinstone basins are in course of preparation," and that "the designs for Moody Bay are under consideration." It appears unlikely, however, that Government will sanction anything further at present than the commencement of the Elphinstone basins, which are estimated to cost 70 lacs; and there ought to be room enough for both these docks and the Colaba Pier. The latter has the advantage of being first in the field; and if, as we understand, it can be constructed so as to be ready for work before the end of next year, there is no reason why it should not attract to Colaba a very large proportion of the ships that enter our harbour, and secure a permanent diversion of at least part of the import and export trade from the busiest part of the native town.

OUR daily contemporary, in its issue of the 6th instant, characterised an article which we published some time since, anent the Khandeish Deputy Collector, as not bringing the case at all nearer a conclusion, but presenting the technical and formal aspects of the case in a very fallacious and misleading light. What we attempted was to point a moral and adorn a tale—the tale being the often-told one of Venayek Dewakar, which of late has so vexed the dull ear of the drowsy public; and the moral being the inscrutable ways of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As long as the late decision of that Court remains unexplained, the case never can come any nearer to a conclusion, and that explanation the *Times of India* has certainly failed to give; while, as regards a "fallacious and misleading light," a very few words will suffice to throw the charge back upon our contemporary.

Briefly our case is this: In order that Mr. Venayek Dewakar should be brought to trial, the sanction of the local Government was necessary. That sanction was granted, three conditions being annexed thereto. Allowing, for the sake of argument, that the local Government had the power to annex conditions to its sanction, it is both a "fair argument" as well as an argument which every person of common sense would accept as good for anything, that the local Government has no power to overrule the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In this light we examined the three conditions, or directions, of Government. The first direction was complied with, so that point required no further consideration. No direct objection was made as to the compliance or non-compliance with the third direction, so we passed on to consider the second direction. Reading that direction from the stand-point above noted, and by the light of common sense, we came to the conclusion that the meaning was that Mr. Campbell should select the cases upon which the criminal proceedings should be taken. The language of the resolution was, that Mr. Campbell should "prefer charges," but it was showed by a reference to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure that that was simply impossible. Did Mr. Campbell (we therefore asked, and still do ask,) approve of the prosecution in the case in question? The *Times of India* will reply "The answer is not very difficult to state. Mr. Campbell simply did not appear in the case—that is, acting either on his own or the District Magistrate's indiscretion, he made default as prosecutor." As was said with reference to Mr. Macpherson's statement in the High Court, so we ask with reference to this statement, what authority has the *Times of India*? This was the inscrutable point. There was nothing, as far as the record of the case went, to show that Mr. Campbell was not privy to the prosecution. There was no adjournment of the hearing of the appeal, in order that Mr. Campbell might be called upon to make an affidavit, as to whether he did select the case in question or not; and therefore we asked, and do ask, Why was the conviction reversed? What is there fallacious or misleading in this line of argument? Does the *Times of India* writer really think that the local Government *can* overrule the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code? Why, surely its own files can disclose the records of numerous civil cases, in which Government has been a party, and in which the action of Government has been set aside as being opposed to the provisions of the law. Why should there be any difference, because it is the Criminal, and not the Civil, Law? It is all nonsense to talk about Mr. Ashburner virtually, though not avowedly, repudiating the conditions laid down by Government, and proceeding in direct violation, not only of their letter but their spirit; or about Mr. Ashburner showing contempt for the sanctioning authority by proceeding on the sanction and ignoring the conditions. No doubt the Magistrate was rather puzzled by the resolution in question. He must have seen that it was penned by a Revenue Under-Secretary, who had probably forgotten the little he ever knew of Criminal Procedure, or that the unintelligible portion had been added by some meddling clerk in the Secretariat after the resolution had left the hands of the Executive; but he recognised the grand principle underlying the resolution, which was that a Deputy Collector and Full Power Magistrate should not be prosecuted on any petty complaint that happened to turn up, but that Mr. Campbell, the nominee of Government, should sanction the proceedings being taken in any particular case. Let the *Times of India* once show that the Magistrate's proceedings were in violation of this principle, and we will allow that there was apparent reason for reversal of the convictions. At the same time we think it most fallacious and misleading to talk about Mr. Campbell *preferring* charges, and Mr. Ashburner appointing the Mamletdar as *prosecutor*. We do not hail from those quarters (if there be any) in which this topic is unwelcome, except in so far that we are sick of the subject. We do not pretend that by reading the principal depositions, and the two judgments of the Sessions Judge (antagonistic though they may appear to some persons), we can judge off-hand as to the merits or demerits of the case, and straightway uphold a view contrary to the opinions of a Magistrate of more than twenty years' experience, and of a painstaking Sessions Judge, who has heard learned arguments on both sides; but we can give a brief but clear statement of the facts and the law bearing on them, and in default of certain explanations acknowledge that the ways of the law are inscrutable. One word more, even at the risk of being considered not dispassionate in tone. Will the *Times of India* ever realise what it is to write *truth* for *truth's* sake? Letting alone the twaddle about "preferring of charges," "violation of the letter and spirit of the Government resolution," "appointing the Mamletdar in Mr. Campbell's place," there is a direct *suggestio falsi* in the article of the 6th instant, leading the reader to suppose that the third direction of the Government resolution, noted in our former article, was a condition, on account of the non-compliance with which the High Court reversed the conviction.

Let everything possible be urged in favour of the late Deputy Collector, but what is the use of abusing Judges, Magistrates, and Mamletdars? As for ourselves, we pity Mr. Venayek Dewakar, looking upon him as an apparent instance of a native official, who for years served the State with probity, but who at length fell a victim to that vice so inherent to the native mind—corruption. However that may be, he has a perfect right to insist on a full investigation, so that if possible his character may be cleared; and the suggestion of the *Times of India* to have an independent Commission is one well worth taking into consideration.

THE monsoon has at last fairly begun in Bombay. Up to the night before last we had only occasional showers, and the weather resembled what people annually go to seek at Poona during this season than what in ordinary years we are accustomed to down here. But late on Tuesday evening the rain set in in good earnest; and we have since had a steady and persistent downpour, which promises to relieve the anxiety generally felt as to a possible failure of the crops in Western India for want of a due quantity of rain.

A GENTLEMAN amateur has inserted a challenge in the Lahore paper to play any other gentleman in the Punjab a match at billiards for Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000.

DR. TOMKYNS, of Bareilly, has been temporarily appointed Inspector-General of Jails in the N. W. Provinces during the absence on leave of Dr. S. Clarke.

THE Home Government have sent a despatch to the Madras Government on the subject of the capitalization of the pensions of heirs of native soldiers who died in Abyssinia.

A TELEGRAM has been received, says the "Indian Daily News," by the Government of India from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, prohibiting retrenchment of payment for dromedary post in Arabia.

THE "Englishman" of Monday in a lengthy article calls upon the residents of Calcutta of all races to come forward with subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken in Persia; and proposes that a relief committee should be formed at once.

IT is stated that Lord Mayo has shown his sympathy for the Italian family of musicians, of whom four were killed at Simla last week by a landslip, by placing the survivors in his band. He has also promised to pay all expenses incurred in the burial of the deceased lads.

THE projected annexation of Oudh by the North-Western Provinces does not seem to be received with favour by the taluqdars of the province. "Oudh should," says the taluqdars' organ, "be left to itself, and should have its own Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor to administer it. Its inclusion in the North-Western Provinces will do positive harm"—the "Pioneer" presumes to the taluqdars.

MR. D. WILSON has informed the Colombo newspapers that a fresh telegram has been received from Lord Kimberley, which, although rather indistinct, appears to mean that an engineer, named Townshend, will be engaged to report on both Paumben and Colombo harbour. The steamer Serendib was expected to leave England about the 10th ultimo, and will be at Ceylon at the service of the engineer for the inspection of Paumben.

AN Allahabad vernacular journal refers to a loss suffered by native bankers owing to the supersession of country pice by the English, and also on account of the supply of new coins being scanty. The writer states that recently only fifteen and a-half annas of English pice were to be had for a rupee in Allahabad, and that at the date he wrote, the rate was fifteen annas and three quarters of copper change for a rupee. If our vernacular contemporary speaks true, Government should be very happy to relieve the inconvenience of the bankers at sixteen annas to the rupee, as it makes a large profit on its copper coinage.

IT is well to see ourselves as others see us. Here is a description of English editors in India, who, it would seem, are at present trying to stir up a war with Burmah for their own sordid ends. "It is easy enough for these gentlemen," says the 'Nur-ul-Absar,' "to sit at their ease in their bungalows and pass such judgments. What matters it to them if one's life is lost, or one's family is ruined! Their sole concern is their newspapers; and so long as a war with Burmah can furnish them a new subject to scribble on and enrich their sheets for a time with fresh matter, they have no hesitation in stirring it up." What say our Rangoon and Moulmein friends to this?

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Tuesday last Mr. Cockerell introduced his Bill for declaring what laws were in force in Oudh; and after explaining that the Bill was of a similar nature to that introduced by Mr. Stephen with regard to the Punjab, he remarked that the term "non-regulation provinces" could only now be strictly applied to certain hill-tracts and frontier-districts. Mr. Stephen, in supporting the Bill, drew attention to Mr. Broughton's remarks in his edition of the Civil Procedure Code on the unsatisfactory state of the law in the so called non-regulation provinces, which Mr. Stephen attributed principally to the lawyers, who, he said, generally were the first to introduce complications and difficulties.

THE "Pioneer" has received further particulars of the capture of the mutineer at Mirzapur. His name, it appears, is Dolut Singh, and the "native gentleman" by whom we stated a supplementary reward of Rs. 5,000 had been offered, was none other than Sir Salar Jung, acting for the Hyderabad Government. Dolut Singh was, it appears, also "wanted" by the Gwalior police. According to an apparently well-informed correspondent he has been constantly on the move, and not, as was stated, lurking since 1857 in Mirzapur. The statement that he was captured by an European inspector appears to be incorrect; he was pounced on in a temple at Ashtboojah (near Mirzapur) by Captain Jamieson, District Superintendent of Police of Akola, West Berar, "by whom he has been very cleverly tracked from place to place for the last five months." A patient pursuit for twelve years and a clever surprise in the thirteenth ought to inspire would-be criminals with a very wholesome doubt of their ultimate impunity.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PART PAYMENT OF THE WAR INDEMNITY.

LONDON, 11TH JULY.

Payment of five hundred million francs to the Prussians will be made to-morrow. The evacuation of the Department of the Seine Inferieure commences immediately.

The Comte de Chambord has arrived at Bruges.

LONDON, 11TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7 7/16d.

The Manchester market has been advancing.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 1½d.

8¼ lbs. Shirtings 9s. 7½d.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 1½d.

The Maritana has put into Algoa Bay leaky and is discharging her cargo.

TELEGRAMS FROM EUROPE.

THE following items of news by telegraph from Europe are taken from an extra published yesterday by the *Times of India* :—

LONDON, JULY 4.

Gambetta has been elected for Paris, and announces that he will support Thiers.

Victor Emmanuel received with great and enthusiastic rejoicings in Rome.

The Queen reviewed 6,000 Household Troops at Bushey Park. The Duke Vladimir and the Prince Imperial were present.

Napoleon has visited the International Exhibition.

JULY 8.

The transport of Communists to New Caledonia is opposed by Gambetta. He recommends clemency.

JULY 9.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia are visiting England.

Lord Belmore to be probable Governor of Madras.

The proceedings in bankruptcy of the Tichborne claimant have come on.

Bishop Huxtable, of the Mauritius, is dead.

Judge Creasy, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, is likely to be transferred to the Calcutta Bench.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 23RD JUNE.

ABOUT half-past 10 o'clock last night the P. & O. Company's s.s. Baroda, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 23rd ult. on board. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt. and Mrs Bird
Mr C E Collins
Mr Stephenson
Mr Moberly
Mr and Mrs Walton
Miss Elliott
Sir Norman Pringle, Bart
Mr R F Chisholm

Major Lidderdale's native and native female servants
Major Cadell's two ayahs
Mr T Jones
Mrs Phillips' ayah
Capt Codrington's ayah
Mr H Pestonjee

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Hastings
Mr D Jolley
Hon. R S Ellis and native servant
Mr Stewart Reid

Col Trench
Mr J W Dalrymple
Capt Gwyther
Mr Schwendler

FROM MALTA—Dr and Mrs Bonavia

FROM ADEN—Capt Miles and two native servants and 3 deck passengers.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, June 23.)

THE Ballot Bill is now before the House of Commons in committee.

Mr. Torrens' motion to prevent sending soldiers on foreign service until the age of twenty has been compromised by a Ministerial assent to an address to the Crown recommending its adoption.

The last division in the Army Bill Committee gave the Government a majority of two only. The Bill has passed through committee, and been reprinted.

Mr. Rylands' Sunday Liquor Traffic Bill has passed the second reading, with the understanding that the hours for opening be as recommended by Government.

There were 45,000 troops in the great military pageant at Berlin on June 16. The festivities and illuminations passed off with great *éclat*. The weather was fine, the crowd immense.

M. Thiers has made a successful financial speech in the National Assembly.

The new French loan is to be for £80,000,000 instead of £100,000,000 as first announced.

The International Working-men's Association has issued a manifesto, accepting the responsibility of the burning of Paris.

It is said that Germany, Russia, and Austria have entered into a treaty to preserve the peace of Europe.

The Queen has arrived at Windsor from Balmoral. Her Majesty opened in person the new St. Thomas's Hospital, near Westminster Bridge, on June 21.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, Nationalist candidate, has been elected for Westmeath, his opponents retiring.

Fenians have broken into the Militia Barracks at Mallow, making off with 300 Snider rifles.

The Triennial Handel Festival celebration has proved a greater success this year than previously.

The cross-examination of the Tichborne claimant is still going on. It is expected that the trial will be adjourned from July 10 to November 7.

The Census Returns of the United Kingdom are now complete. The total population of England and Wales is 22,704,108, showing an increase of 2,637,884 since 1861; in Scotland, 3,358,613, showing an increase of 296,316; in Ireland, 5,402,759, showing a decrease of 396,208.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Major-Gen. C. C. Pratt, R.M.; Lieut.-Gen. T. Gordon-Higgins, R.A.; Col. G. T. Haly, late 108th Foot; and Lieut.-Col. Blomefield.

Mr. George Grote, the eminent historian, died on June 18, aged 77.

THE TRADE OF COCHIN.

THE Cochin season, just closed, has been one of the most active on record. The shipments of coffee are 34,562 cwts. in excess of last year; and of pepper 16,411 cwt. In coir-yarn there has been a decrease of 26,429 cwts., and cocoanut oil 38,137 cwts. After a lapse of five years fish oil has again become an article of export, 32,331 cwts. having been shipped.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE services of Lieutenant and Adjutant Hunter, 24th N. I., have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

LIEUTENANT (BREVET CAPTAIN) C. R. OXLEY, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN (BREVET MAJOR) J. I. ROBINSON, Cadre 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

THE services of Captain C. D. P. Payne, Staff Corps, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Judicial Department.

CAPTAIN W. J. GILLESPIE, 49th Foot, to be Assistant Director of Gymnastics, vice Captain Daubeny, 109th Foot, who vacates on proceeding on leave to England.

THE Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain Henry P. Ewart, 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(COMMUNICATED BY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.)

CABUL NEWS to 1st July states that Yakoob Khan wrote to the Ameer on 28th June from Yeka Olung, three stages beyond Bamian, to the effect that the letters brought to him by the Meer Akbor Ahmedkhan had reassured him, and that he would come to Cabul by the regular marches.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE FROM CABUL,—DATED 17TH JUNE 1871.

YESTERDAY, at 4 P.M., two sowars, despatched by Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and the Commander-in-Chief from Sebzwar, brought some letters, dated 15th *Rubee-ool-Awul* (corresponding with the 4th June 1871), for the Ameer to the following effect :—

"General Fukeer Ahmed Khan came to us with a verbal and written message from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan to the effect that, being ashamed of his past conduct, he (the Sirdar) is going to wait on your Highness via the Hazarajat, without seeking any mediation; that he had sent Shahghasee Attaoollah Khan to Oorskun, and we should discuss the matter with him and satisfy ourselves, in order that until the receipt of your Highness's instructions, the operations of both parties may be delayed. We sent Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan to Oorskun, which is situated one stage from Sebzwar; and, after seeing Shahghasee Attaoollah Khan and discussing the matter with him, he returned to us with General Fukeer Mahomed Khan, an officer of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, with an agreement bearing the seal of Mahomed Yakoob Khan on the back of a copy of the Koran, to the effect that he has no objection to go to Cabul, and that he will leave his brother, Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan, in Herat, and it is left to us either to attack your Highness's younger son (meaning Mahomed Ayoob Khan) and ruin the territory of Herat, or to remain in Sebzwar, until the receipt of your orders, or to take our troops back towards Furrah; also, that he will withdraw his advanced guard from Oorskun towards Herat. We have believed the statement of the Sirdar on the following grounds :

"1.—Because he has sent us a copy of the *Koran* to excuse himself with an agreement on the back of it.

"2.—Because he has agreed to go to Cabul by the Hazarajat route.

"3.—Because he has promised to withdraw his troops from Oorskun.

"4.—Because he has sent, before his own departure, Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan, son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, under arrest to Cabul without any request from our side.

"We have, therefore, in the interest of the Government, marched from Kotla Muglan, at the extremity of Jilgha, in Sebzwar, to a small stage this side of the said Jilgha, near the Killa Dukhtur Fort, and after moving slowly, shall halt at Furrah."

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM SIRDAR MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN, TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BROUGHT TO HIM BY FUKEER AHMED KHAN ON 3RD JUNE 1871.

With reference to your letter, enquiring regarding my chief designs, I beg to state that my main object has been always to wait on the Ameer, and I have no intention of giving up that object; and considering you a devoted and sincere officer of the kingdom, I had intended to proceed (with you) to His Highness, which would have been a means of adding to your good name; but as I now find that your views coincide with those of others, I have determined to leave after the return of my companion General Fukeer Ahmed Khan from you. You are at liberty either to retire or advance against Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan. Under all the circumstances, I shall wait on the Ameer, without seeking mediation, and it would be better if you do not proceed against His Highness's younger son and his troops, otherwise you should know that the people will be ruined and the peace disturbed. An advance by you on Herat would utterly tend to the ruination of the Ameer's kingdom.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM SIRDAR MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN, TO SIRDAR MAHOMED ASLUM KHAN, RECEIVED ON 3RD JUNE 1871, BY THE HAND OF FUKEER AHMED KHAN.

I have been always expecting a letter from you, but have been disappointed. I, have therefore considered it incumbent on me to write you these few lines.

My views in regard to State matters will be known to you from my letter to the Commander-in-Chief. Had you endeavoured to send the Commander-in-Chief to me for the welfare of the kingdom, what a matter of gratification would it have been to me, but it does not matter if you have not done so.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF LETTER DATED 13TH "RUBEE-OOL-AWUL" (CORRESPONDING WITH THE 2ND JUNE 1871) FROM SIRDAR MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN, TO THE AMEER, BY THE HAND OF SHEER MAHOMED.

As under all circumstances I consider myself deserving of capital punishment, and have no patron except your Highness, and the Almighty God; although I should consider death as a glory to me, both in this world and in eternity, still I have determined to wait on you immediately after the arrival of this letter to you, hoping that, perhaps, after passing sentence of death, you will forgive my past faults.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE FROM CABOOL, DATED 16TH TO 19TH JUNE 1871, INCLUSIVE.

Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and the Commander-in-Chief had sent letters to Khan Aka Ameenoodowlah, chief of the Jumsheedee tribe, to come to them to render service on Herat matters; but he has excused himself from going to them, and has stated that he has withdrawn himself from worldly affairs. His letter has been sent, in original, to the Ameer by the above two officers, and His Highness has become somewhat displeased with him.

Owing to the non-arrival of any recent information regarding Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the Ameer feels uneasy. Of the durbar officials, some are of opinion that Mahomed Yakoob Khan will come to Cabul, and the others state that he will not come. Though His Highness has given orders for speedy preparations for his journey, and was going to come out to-day from Cabul, and intends to do so to-morrow also, still he awaits further intelligence. Five hundred camels have been collected, and others have been issued for the collection of three hundred more, as soon as possible.

Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan has been directed to hold a muster of the irregular troops, and he is occupied in the performance of this duty. Some of the men of these troops have been granted cheques for nine months' pay, and some for eight months' pay, to realize it from different provinces.

Mirza Abdoolla Khan, Mustoufee of Turkistan, having arrived to-day in Cabul, waited on the Ameer and presented 100 horses and one lakh of rupees in cash to His Highness on the part of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkistan.

By a letter from a friend in Candahar, it has been known that the 600 Cabulee infantry troops, who were on their way from Herat via Furrah, have now arrived in Candahar.

The Ameer has sent an order to the Governor of Candahar to the effect that the irregular troops, which will have to accompany him from the provinces to Herat, should be paid eight months' salary and those at Candahar six months' pay out of the current year.

BOMBAY.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—The Parsee residents of Poona have subscribed about Rs. 800 to the Persian Famine Fund.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—It is stated that the Municipal Commissioner is now making further reductions in his establishment.

THE monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in its Library Rooms this day at 4 P.M.

THE SHIP DEFIANCE, 1,001 tons, Captain John Angel, arrived yesterday from Dundee, with a cargo of 1,170 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THEFT OF A BANK-NOTE.—Ismail Abdoola was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a bank-note for Rs. 10 belonging to one Simon Loraee.

FRAUDULENT CONFESSION.—Alexander Cameron was charged before Mr. Connon on Tuesday with fraudulent confession of being a deserter from H. M.'s 107th Regiment, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Morgue on the body of one Hunsraj Jeysing. The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by being accidentally drowned in the Mombadevi tank.

THE MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—It is stated by a native contemporary that the Municipal Commissioner has written to the Commissioner of Police asking him to remove his office to the building occupied by the Municipality on the Esplanade.

KAIRA.—We learn from a Kaira paper that the other day several men were plundered in the village of Vudale, in Kaira. Six of the offenders have been apprehended by the police with Rs. 200 worth of the stolen property in their possession, and they are shortly to be tried before the district magistrate of the station.

DACOITY AT GONDUL.—We learn that a few days ago a gang of dacoits entered the house of a Hindoo at the village of Jumnaghut, in the Gondul State. They murdered two men of the house, wounded one or two others, and looted all the property which was in the house. The dacoits then ran away, and nothing has as yet been heard of them.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Henry Ferns, a European draughtsman, was charged with having assaulted Bhowansing Tejsing, a buggy-driver. On Monday night defendant and another person got into complainant's buggy in the Fort, and after a while a third person got in. The buggywalla objected to this as being against orders, and all three then beat him, especially the defendant, who struck him on his chest, &c. The defendant was found guilty and fined Rs. 12, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to go to the complainant.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA IN POONA.

THE *Poona Observer* of yesterday gives the following :—

THE MAHARAJAH VISITS THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, G.C.S.I., of Gwalior, paid a visit to the Honorable Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, Member of Council, yesterday forenoon, at their residences, accompanied by Colonel Hutchinson and some of His Highness's native officers. The personal staff of His Excellency were present on the occasion, also Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division, and his staff.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VISIT SCINDIA.

His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief paid a visit at 5-30 P.M. last evening to H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior at his residence, Bhow Muncharam Warra. Their Excellencies, accompanied by their personal staff, were received by Colonel Hutchinson, Political Agent, and H. H. the Maharajah. There were also present at the visit the members of the Legislative Council, the Secretaries in the Political and Judicial Departments, and the Oriental Translator to Government. Their Excellencies were escorted to and from the city by their own body-guard, and a guard of honour was furnished by H. M.'s 83rd Regiment with regimental colours and band, under the command of Captain Butler. A Battery of E 18 Brigade of R. H. Artillery were placed to fire the salutes for the arrival and departure of His Excellency. After the usual ceremony had been gone through, the visit terminated, by the distribution of *pan supari* amongst the native gentlemen present.

THE REVIEW.

This afternoon (Wednesday) at a quarter past 5 o'clock, weather permitting) a full dress parade of all the troops of the Poona Brigade, and that of Kirkee, will parade on the general parade-ground, in honour of the arrival of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., with reference to which the following order has been issued by Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding P. D. A. :—

POONA, 11th July, 1871.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the undermentioned troops will (weather permitting) parade in full dress for inspection by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at 5-15 P.M., to-morrow, on the general parade-ground, facing the race-stand, and drawn up in line in the following order :

B-9 R. A., E-18 R. A., F-18 R. A., under the command of Colonel Conybeare, R. A.

49th Foot, 56th Foot, 83rd Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Patey, 56th Foot, who will nominate his own A. D. C.—Capt. Turner will officiate as Brigade Major.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry, under its own commanding officer.

2nd Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers), 9th Regiment N. I., 23rd Regiment N. L. I., under the command of Colonel Whitehill, who will nominate his own Brigade Major and A. D. C.

12 paces interval between battalions, 2 companies distance when marching past.

120 paces interval between brigades when marching past in line of muster columns.

Markers to be on the ground at a quarter to 5. Troops to be in position by 5.

The 9th Regiment N. I. will furnish the saluting and camp colors.

Bands to be massed according to brigade.

Regiments to parade as strong as possible.

Field states to be sent in *direct* to the Assistant Adjutant General P. D. A., *before* 10 A.M., to-morrow.

Artillery to be furnished with 30 rounds per gun. 30 rounds of blank ammunition per man to be issued to the British infantry regiments, and 20 rounds per man to the native infantry.

All infantry regiments to parade in 6 divisions.

The 49th Foot to be increased from the 56th and 83rd Regiments and equalized (as far as practicable) with those corps.

The Royal Artillery, 1st Light Cavalry, 1st and 2nd Brigades of Infantry will each datail an orderly officer to attend on the Major-General Commanding the Division.

A company of Sappers and Miners with its proper proportion of European and native officers will parade on the general parade-ground at half-past four—(full dress) to keep the ground near the saluting base.

Regiments to turn out with their great coats neatly folded (guard order).

STAFF IN RED.

The Royal Artillery will fire a salute of 17 guns on the arrival (at the parade) of His Excellency the Governor, and a salute of 19 guns on that of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia.

POONA GYMKHANA.

THE managing committee, with a view of meeting the wishes of all parties, have decided that Thursdays at the Gymkhana shall primarily be devoted to cricket. After the stumps are drawn, tilting and other general sports will be allowed. Pigeon matches, racing, and athletic sports will be fixed for Saturdays. This allotment of time and ground must be satisfactory to all parties.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th July 1871.
Open 325¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,144	4	11
Merchandize	25,479	6	10
Electric Telegraph	425	0	0
Total Rs.	55,048	11	9
Corresponding week in July, 1870. Open 312 Miles.			
Coaching	32,362	11	1
Merchandize	25,034	7	1
Electric Telegraph	295	8	11
Total Rs.	57,692	11	1
Decrease	2,643	15	4

NEWS FROM ADEN.

MAJOR-GENERAL TREMENHEERE, Resident at Aden, has just reported that the supplies brought into Aden have been abundant. More rain had fallen in the interior. The troops, both European and native, were remarkably healthy, and there was no epidemic disease among the inhabitants of the town. There was no news of any importance from the interior. A few cases of cattle murrain had been reported in the town.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you, or any of your correspondents, inform the undersigned when the 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery will leave India for England?—Yours, &c.,

R. A.

Bombay, 11th July.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT DELEGATES.

MR. DORABJEE BALLABHOY and Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee, two of the delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, having resigned their office as delegates, Government have issued circulars to the Parsee Justices of the Peace resident in Bombay, requesting them to name two gentlemen belonging to that community, who, in their (Justices') opinion, are fit persons to be nominated as delegates. Though these two gentlemen were useful members, yet, they being unacquainted with English, in which language all proceedings of the Chief Matrimonial Court are conducted, considerable inconvenience was experienced by those delegates who know English through their having to explain the substance of what passed to their neighbours who were not conversant with that language. It is to be trusted, therefore, that the "Worshipful Justices" will return such men as are thoroughly acquainted with the English language, so that the inconvenience complained of may be avoided, and the delegates better enabled to appreciate the evidence adduced and the arguments of counsel addressed to the presiding Judge and to them. In this way justice would be more satisfactorily administered.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 8th inst., the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West disposed of the case of the Queen v. Genoo Jankoo. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Sholapore, before Mr. R. White, Session Judge, the accused was charged with having murdered his wife Sukhoo at Pimplewadee, in the Barsee talooka, on the 12th October last. The facts of the case are these: On the evening of the 12th October, at about sunset, the accused was seen to come out of his house with a sickle in his hand. He was bare-headed and had nothing on but a "lungootee." He was in a great state of excitement and appeared to have run to the "chowree," throwing stones at people as he went. His mother and brother, who were the first to encounter him, tried to take the sickle from him, but did not succeed in doing so, and got their fingers cut with it. It was, however, wrested from him before he arrived at the "chowree," and on his getting there he was seized and secured. In the meantime, on the accused's house being entered, his wife Sukhoo, a girl not more than twelve or thirteen years old, was found lying inside it, bleeding from wounds in her head. There was blood on the ground where Sukhoo lay, and some also on the walls of the room. A dhotur and a turban, belonging to the accused, were lying near Sukhoo—they had blood on them. Sukhoo was alive, but unable to speak, and died that night. The accused admitted before the magistrate that he had caused Sukhoo's death, stating that he got angry with her because she would not give him water, and in his anger hit her on the head with a stone. The accused denied before the Session Judge that he made this confession, and declared that Sukhoo committed suicide because he would not let her go away with her mother Umba. On the day mentioned in the charge, Umba went to the accused's house to see Sukhoo and left at about noon, and accused stated that when Umba left deceased attempted to go with her, but he would not let her do so. Afterwards he went out, and did not return home till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when, on entering the house, he found Sukhoo lying in it, bleeding from her head which was against the stone pedestal of a pillar. Taking the opportunity of being alone in the house, she had, the accused stated, hit her head on this pedestal, and must have given herself two or three blows against it, as there were two or three stains of blood on it. The accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed against the accused.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, the case of the Queen v. Alya Dhurma and others was disposed of recently before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball. The facts of the case are rather curious. The complainant was desired by one or more members of the Agri caste to give up his field, and was, in case of refusal, threatened with expulsion from the caste. Some days subsequently, at a caste meeting, the complainant's excommunication was pronounced. He prosecuted the accused on a charge of criminal intimidation, and each of them was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. On appeal, Mr. Coghlan, Session Judge, upheld the convictions. The case finally came before the High Court in the exercise of its extraordinary criminal jurisdiction.

Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appeared for the applicants. Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government pleader, appeared in support of the convictions.

The High Court passed the following judgment:—The accused and complainant in this case both belong to the Agri caste. The magistrate of Colaba, before whom the trial took place, finds it proved that the accused said to the complainant "give us your field, or we will put you out of caste and injure you in person and reputation;" and that on his refusal to do so, they called a meeting of the caste, at which the complainant did not attend, and at which his excommunication was pronounced. The magistrate upon these facts observed that "As a general rule it is not the province of a magisterial court to interfere in caste matters, but when the authority of the caste is attempted to be used as an engine of oppression in matters with which they have nothing to do, and in meddling with which they attempt to usurp the functions and authority of the ordinary courts of law, it is, in the opinion of the Court, a clear case for interference. It can never be permitted for caste meetings to become instruments of exortion." He, therefore, found the accused guilty of criminal intimidation under section 503 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

An appeal was made to Mr. Coghlan, the Session Judge, who upheld the convictions, holding that the threat of expulsion from caste was a threat of injury to complainant's person and reputation.

The case comes before us in the exercise of our extraordinary criminal jurisdiction, and we have to decide whether the facts found constitute the offence of criminal intimidation. In section 503, that offence is thus defined, "Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation, or property commits criminal intimidation." The word "injury" is defined in section 44 to denote "any harm whatever illegally caused to any person in body, mind, reputation, or property." Section 43 provides, amongst other definitions, that every thing which furnishes ground for a civil action is illegal. Here then we come to the proper test of determining the point raised in the case. If the words uttered by the accused furnished to the complainant a ground for a civil action, they are guilty of criminal intimidation; if they do not, then the accused are not guilty and must be acquitted. Under regulation II., section 21, "No interference on the part of the Court in caste questions is warranted beyond the admission and trial of any suit instituted for the recovery of damages on account of an alleged injury to the caste, or character of the plaintiff." This section may be said to be rather inconsistent with regulation V., section 2, clause 3, which evidently contemplates "suits for recovering the right of participation in caste communications and privileges," and prescribes limitation; but the former being the substantive law and the latter only a law of limitation, the former must have precedence However that may be, the Civil Courts have always refused to inquire whether expulsion from caste was legal or illegal, although they have awarded damages to persons who were entitled to be invited to caste dinners and were omitted. The complainant in this case, therefore, could not have brought a civil action to decide whether he was rightly or wrongly expelled from caste. We must, therefore, reverse the convictions and sentences, and direct the accused to be discharged.

A WISCONSIN man ate seventeen hard-boiled eggs, thereby winning a wager of 2 dollars 50 cents. The amount deducted from his doctor's bill of 37 dollars, still leaves him in arrears 34 dollars 50 cents.

"FELLOW-TRAVELLERS," said a coloured preacher, "ef I had been eatin' dried apples for a week, and den took to drinkin' for a monf, I couldn't feel more swell up dan I am dis minnit wid pride and wanity at seein' such full 'tendance har dis evenin'."

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REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY

Down to 10th July, 1871.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 3rd July, to 9 A.M., Monday, 10th July 1871.

July.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 1.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 2.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 3.	Fort George, H G, Hospital.	Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I.	J. J. Hospital, Byculla.
Monday, 3	·18	·16	·18	·14	·10	·10	·05
Tuesday, 4	·03	·14	·13	·14	·26	·30	·10
Wednesday, 5	·01	·09	·10	·09	·06	·10	·96
Thursday, 6	·19	·43	·35	·33	·17	·15	...
Friday, 7	·05	·03	·03	·02	·01	...	·03
Saturday, 8	...	...	...	...	·03	...	...
Sunday, 9	·23	·13	·10	·09	·17	·32	·40
Total for the week.	·69	·98	·89	·81	·80	·97	1·54
Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	13·11	19·99	16·64	16·35	14·00	15·51	15·70

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M the following day.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a Common Jury :—

Theft of Shawls.—Sonoo Babna, Govind Bhickajee, Babjee Lukhoo, and Mungesh Anunt were charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. On the 9th May 1871, Syed Bauker, a dealer in Cashmere shawls, had a number of them in his house. He went out, and on his return found them gone. Some days afterwards, the fourth prisoner offered for sale two shawls to a Bania merchant, who, suspecting that they were not honestly come by, gave the prisoner into custody. He pointed out another person who, he said, had given him the shawls to sell for him, and eventually the police traced most of the shawls to the prisoners. The aggregate value of the shawls was above Rs. 3,000; and one which the prosecutor valued at Rs. 1,000 had been sold by prisoners for fourteen rupees. The first prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years, and the other three for eighteen months each.

Criminal Misappropriation.—Gunga (woman) and Nunnoo Essoo were charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of a gold and a silver ornament, the property of Balloo Narayen. The prisoners are husband and wife, and it appeared that the sister of the latter was in the keeping of the prosecutor. This woman had a son by her husband whom she had abandoned, and the prisoners undertook to celebrate the marriage of this boy. It was on the occasion of that marriage that the prisoners are said to have gone and borrowed the ornaments of the prosecutor, which they never returned, and a report was accordingly made to the police. The prisoners' defence was that the ornaments were their own, and they called two or three witnesses on their behalf. His Lordship told the jury that the first prisoner being the wife of the second, they need not take the evidence against her into consideration, as she would have to be discharged. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty; and the prisoners were discharged.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Lalla Foola, Balloo Jetha, Narron Oojun, Oomed Aditram, and Dulsook Foola were charged, the first prisoner with criminal breach of trust, and the others with abetment of the offence. The first prisoner was a pattewalla in the employ of the firm of Nuthoomull Goverdhundas, Marwaree merchants. On the 19th April last, Ramsookh Shrikissondas, the moonim of the firm, gave the first prisoner seven currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and Rs. 500 in silver to be paid at the shop of Bellaseelal Choonilal on account of a hoondee. The prisoner did not return, and the circumstances aroused the suspicion of the prosecutor who at once made a report to the police. The first prisoner was arrested in a house in the native town, with Rs. 200 and odd in a bag which belonged to the prosecutor's firm. The third prisoner was also arrested, and gave up two notes for Rs. 1,000 each. In consequence of information received by the police, a warrant was obtained against the fourth and fifth prisoners, and they were arrested at a village near Ahmedabad. In a bag which the fourth prisoner had with him, the police found two more of the missing notes. Another note for Rs. 1,000 was also recovered, so that the police succeeded in recovering in all Rs. 5,200 and odd out of the amount which had been entrusted to the first prisoner. The first and fifth prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. The jury acquitted the second prisoner, who was discharged. His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner to be imprisoned for two years. The remaining three prisoners, one of whom pleaded guilty, and two were convicted by the jury, were sentenced to be imprisoned each for eighteen months.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—12th July.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

GEORGE FRANCIS PHILLIPS VS. ANNE PENNELL, AND PESTONJEE DINSHAW, SOLICITOR, EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ELIZA PHILLIPS, DECEASED.

Mr. Rimington, of the firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, for the defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the legacy bequeathed to the plaintiff by his late wife, Eliza Phillips.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said that he had been instructed to ask for the postponement of this case till some other day, as the second defendant, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, whose evidence was material in the case, was not in Bombay. He had written to the plaintiff's solicitors, requesting them to let the case stand over for some other day, on payment of the costs of the day, but they would not comply. Mr. Pestonjee had gone to Broach to defend a case, and he would probably be here in a day or two. Mr. Nusserwanjee repeated that he was not instructed to defend the action, but only to apply for a postponement.

Mr. Rimington declined to consent to any postponement.

His Honor—The case was originally on the board on the 1st May, and again on the 12th.

Mr. Rimington submitted that the case had been before the Court several times before. The estate was not properly managed. Mr. Pestonjee, who is an officer of the Court, must have known that the case was fixed for to-day (Wednesday). The matter in dispute was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who had declined the office of arbitrator, as he was one of the creditors of the estate. The learned gentleman said that Mr. Pestonjee ought to have been present in Court or to have instructed some one to consent to a decree.

His Honor to Mr. Nusserwanjee—You see there have been several postponements, and the plaintiff now refuses to comply with your request.

Mr. Nusserwanjee here read the letter, which was addressed to plaintiff's solicitors, asking for a postponement on payment of costs.

Mr. Rimington said he did not care a farthing for costs. His clients urged him to press the cause. To his mind these persons were entitled to their legacies. He would call Mrs. Ann Pennell, the first defendant, who was sitting downstairs, to prove the probate.

The defendant's name was called out thrice, and it was intimated to His Honor that she had left the Court.

Mr. Rimington stated that the suit was to recover Rs. 2,000 bequeathed as legacy. Plaintiff was husband of the testatrix, Eliza Phillips. She made a will in 1869, and appointed the defendants as executrix and executors thereo. Probate was granted by the High Court in 1869. The defendants from time to time paid to the plaintiff various small sums, in the aggregate Rs. 950. The balance had not been paid. They raised certain objections which had nothing to do with the present action.

His Honor said that the only difficulty was about the probate. The female defendant was not in Court.

Mr. Rimington—I have a copy of the will certified by Mr. Orr, the Ecclesiastical Registrar.

His Honor—This lady ought to have been here.

Mr. Rimington thought that the copy of the will which he possessed was not sufficient. The defendant ought to have been present.

His Honor to Mr. Nusserwanjee—You ought to have mentioned to this lady to produce the documents connected with this case.

Mr. Rimington—The plaintiff has nothing to say against her.

His Honor said he must issue an attachment.

Mr. Rimington—I don't wish to take any improper advantage. Your Honor will perhaps postpone the case to some early day.

The case was then postponed till to-morrow, at half-past 2 P.M.

THE SECRETARY TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. MEURIN VS. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch), solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The suit was to recover Rs. 560, being the amount of rent of rooms at 32, Medow Street, Fort, for eight months from 30th June 1870 to March 1871. Rs. 200 had bee paid on account, and on the plaintiff having proved the debt, the Court gave a verdict for the balance, Rs. 360, with costs.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the East India Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dr. Bhau Dajee in the chair. Considering the state of the weather, the attendance was pretty fair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said—It is now nearly two years since the Bombay branch was established for the purpose of supporting the East India Association in London. During this time the parent institution has taken a permanent position and acquired great influence. It is in fact becoming the recognised mouthpiece, before the English public and the English Legislature, of Indian public opinion other than what is represented by official minutes and official reports. Some of the most notable of Indian statesmen are now assisting it with their active help and advice, such as Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Eastwick and others. Before its full utility could be realised, however, it is necessary that it should have the co-operation of branches throughout India. The first years of the Bombay branch must necessarily be full of tentative efforts. Still the report will show that something has been done. It is to be hoped, however, that what has been done will be accepted only as an earnest of what could be and ought to be done; and that all the members of the Bombay branch will heartily co-operate in making it the right-hand of the East India Association. (Applause). With these few remarks, I call upon Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta to read the report.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, one of the honorary secretaries, then read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee beg to submit to you the report of the operations of this Society from the date of its foundation up to February 1871,—a period of a little more than a year and a-half. No report was presented in February 1870, because this Branch had then just been formed, and your Committee were engaged more in putting things into working order than in realizing actual results.

One of the principal objects of this Branch is to collect subscriptions and donations for our parent body. It will be seen that the number of arrears of subscriptions for the years 1869-70 is still very large, and your Committee hope, that as soon as this state of things is made known, members, particularly those residing in the mofussil, who have not paid, will send in their subscriptions without waiting for an application for that purpose. The collections, irrespective of the translation fund, amount altogether to the sum of Rs. 18,424-5-3. The disbursements are Rs. 3,177-7-7. They are a little beyond the limit assigned to them by rule 5 owing to the circumstance, that besides the strictly local expenses of this Branch, they include others which are incurred in consequence of this body being employed by the parent Association, not only as its agent with respect to the Presidency of Bombay, but also with respect to the other parts of India.

In spite of this additional burden, and in spite of the large number of arrears, your Committee cannot but congratulate this Branch on the amount of the remittances which they have been enabled to make, viz.—Rs. 15,019-1-4. They feel confident that such a sum will go far towards establishing the Association on a secure and permanent footing. In sending their first remittance, your Committee addressed the Council of the Association on the subject as follows :—"The Managing Committee wish to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Council to the mode of investing and using the funds, present and future, which they may have the pleasure of forwarding to them. As to the annual subscriptions, there can be no doubt that the Association has the fullest liberty of employing them in defraying its current expenses, or in any other manner that may appear to it most proper. With respect, however, to the life-subscriptions and donations it seems to the Managing Committee that they should be invested as a permanent trust-fund, the interest only arising from which should be spent. Most of the life-subscriptions and donations which they have forwarded to the Council, have been given on the understanding that they should go to the formation of a permanent trust fund for the Association. The Managing Committee have no doubt that the Council will take this matter into their serious consideration, and arrive at a just and satisfactory conclusion." In reply, your Committee received the fullest assurances with respect to the adoption of the plan proposed by them, and they hope that a detailed account of these investments may find a place in future reports of the Association for the satisfaction of members.

Your Committee have to express, on behalf of this Branch, their deep regret at the deaths of two of its most munificent supporters, viz.—the Thakores of Gondul and Bhownuggur, who had promised to contribute annually Rs. 2,400 and 1,000 respectively. These contributions have, since their deaths, been discontinued by the officers in charge of those States. The contribution of the Thakore of Gondul which was for the specific purpose of supporting the publication of the Journal of the E. I. Association, was guaranteed by his late Highness to continue for three years certain under any contingency whatsoever, and your Committee regret to say that the administrator in charge of the Gondul State has not thought fit to reply to their representations on the subject. The Journal of the E. I. Association has always been a most valuable and useful publication, and has lately increased considerably in its value and utility, owing to contributions from several of the most notable of living Indian statesmen. It would be a sad blow to the growth and progress of a healthy and vigorous discussion of Indian politics, if the publication of the journal is stopped, but such would undoubtedly be the case, unless some nobleman or gentleman, possessed of the same discriminating and judicious liberality as his late Highness the Thakore of Gondal, came forward to give it his patronage in a similar manner.

A very important addition has recently been made to the journal, which, your Committee feel confident, will be of immense benefit to the diffusion and cultivation of political thought in India. In October 1869, a resolution was passed by your Committee, on the motion of Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and W. Wedderburn, to the following effect :—"That the Council of the East India Association be requested to collect and publish all the Parliamentary Indian Debates, Bills and Acts of each Session in a separate and distinct number of the journal." The Council immediately acknowledged the value of this suggestion, and, after much difficult negotiation, they have, at length, succeeded in obtaining special permission from Messrs. Hansards, the Parliamentary publishers, to publish in a separate form those portions of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, which relate to India. Your Committee have already received the first number, containing the debates during the Session of 1870, from the 28th June to the 7th August, and copies can be had of the Honorary Secretaries on the payment of Rs. 1¼ per copy. It is to be earnestly desired that the public will recognize the great usefulness of this undertaking, and will secure its permanence, in their own interests, by ensuring it such a wide circulation as will cover the outlay that has been incurred on it.

One of the earliest efforts of your Committee was directed towards starting Marathi and Guzerati translations of the journal, for the benefit of the great majority of the people who would prefer to read it in their own vernaculars. A number of young gentlemen having offered themselves as volunteers for the task, their services were thankfully accepted by your Committee. These gentlemen have succeeded in issuing several numbers of a Marathi translation of the journal, in the form of monthly issues; and your Committee think that they deserve the thanks of this body for their disinterested exertions. They were unable, however, to proceed with the Guzerati translation of the journal. Fortunately, this circumstance having been brought to the knowledge of His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur, that Prince, being alive to the benefits likely to be derived from such a publication, most generously and munificently offered to bear the expenses of it up to Rs. 1,000 a year. Your Committee having thankfully accepted this offer,—and they take this opportunity of renewing their thanks in the name of this Branch,—they have now started a Guzerati translation under their own immediate direction and control. The first three numbers of the journal for 1870 are already translated and issued, and a fourth number is in print, and will be out in a few days. Your Committee are gratified to observe that these translations have met with the full approval of the whole Guzerati press,—who have extracted largely from them for the information of the public. Your Committee feel sanguine that their efforts in this respect will not have been made in vain, and that a wide circulation will secure, on a stable footing, an undertaking eminently calculated to disseminate useful political knowledge among the masses of the Guzerati-speaking population of the Bombay Presidency. The subscription for the Guzerati number is fixed at Rs. 3 8 per year for members. The Honorary Secretaries receive the names of those wishing to subscribe.

Several valuable papers and lectures have been read before this Society during the period under review. In December 1869, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, one your Honorary Secretaries, read a paper on the "Grant-in-Aid system" in the Presidency of Bombay, which now appears in No. 2 of Vol IV. of the East India Association Journal. The subject of the suspension of the Victoria Scholarships was brought before this Branch, in January 1870, by Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle, Honorary Secretary, and several resolutions were passed, deprecating the suspension of those scholarships, which resolutions were transmitted by the Council of the East India Association to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The resolution and the reply of the Duke of Argyll are given in appendix D, from which it appears that the scholarships were given up in favour of the measure subsequently incorporated in clause 6 of the East India (Laws and Regulation) Act (33 Vic., c. 3.) Your Committee, while fully admitting the good intentions and liberal spirit of its framers, regret that they are unable to approve of the principle of that measure, which is not only utterly inadequate for the purpose of removing the special difficulties in the way of the admission of the natives of India into the Civil Service of their country, but is positively dangerous and pernicious in the inevitable tendency which it discloses of reviving the obnoxious system of patronage. This was pointed out to this Branch in a paper read on the subject, in April 1870, by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, when resolutions were passed against the measure. These resolutions have been sent to the Council of the East India Association, but that body has thought it advisable to postpone taking any action on them, till the orders, which are to be prepared pursuant to the Act to give effect to the measure, are framed and published, and which it is thought may render the measure, if not efficient, at least innocuous.

In February 1870 two lectures were delivered in Guzerati, by Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabra, on "The East India Association and the British Government;" and in May of the same year, the same gentleman delivered four lectures, also in Guzerati, on "Indian Finance and the Income Tax." Such lectures are eminently calculated to diffuse political knowledge and stimulate political discussion, and your Committee earnestly call on the large number of members in this body, fully capable of co-operating in this patriotic enterprise, to come forward to do the duty which they owe in this respect to themselves and their countrymen.

Your Committee offer the warmest thanks of this body to the several gentlemen who have read papers or lectures before them.

In the month of February last, your Committee prepared petitions to the Houses of Parliament praying for a Select Committee on Indian affairs similar to those uninterruptedly appointed at an interval of something like twenty years from 1782 to 1853. The petitions were adopted at a meeting of this Branch on the 17th day of March 1871, and have been forwarded to the Council of the East India Association with a request to get them properly presented. The petition was presented in the House of Commons on Friday the 12th May 1871, by Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., M.P. for Falmouth, chairman of the Council of the East India Association. It is a well known fact that the exertions of our parent Society to obtain a Parliamentary Indian Committee have been so far successful, that a Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to enquire into the finances and the financial condition of India. The scope of this inquiry is said to be of such a character, that it will necessarily embrace the majority of Indian subjects. If such is really the case, your Committee cannot but think that the objection against a more extended enquiry, on the ground of its impracticability, can hardly be considered to be of much weight, as the scope of a committee on the affairs of India generally, would be really not very much larger than that of this present committee. It is to be hoped that the prayers of your petitioners will meet with deliberate consideration.

On the motion of Messrs. W. M. Wood and Pherozeshah M. Mehta, your Committee have distributed several copies of Mr. Bright's Indian speeches.

By the authority vested in your Committee by rule VII. they have elected Mr. W. Wedderburn, one of the vice-presidents of this body, in recognition of the great interest which that gentleman took in, and the valuable assistance which he rendered to your Committee, during the time he was vice-chairman of the Managing Committee.

Your Committee have to offer their best thanks to the Bombay, Madras, and Punjaub Governments for kindly presenting the Branch with a copy of some of their publications. They also owe thanks to the committee of the Framjee-Hall for kindly giving the use of their hall very freely for meetings of the Committee as well as of our general body.

In concluding this report, your Committee cannot but be conscious, that while much yet remains to be done, the formation of this Branch has contributed something to the advancement of the aims and objects of the East India Association, and this reflection strongly suggests to them the desirability of the establishment of similar branches in the sister Presidencies and the other great divisions of India. The constitution of the East India Association, aiming to become the mouthpiece of all India at head-quarters, cannot be said to be fully completed, and its capabilities brought in full action, till it is founded on a constituent substratum composed of all the various Indian nationalities. Your Committee feel confident that this only requires to be brought to the knowledge of the public-spirited men of the sister Presidencies to incite them to organise Branches similar to the Bombay Branch. They therefore propose to send copies of this report to some of the leading men in various parts of India, as showing by actual experience what could be effected, even in times of difficulty and depression, by such bodies as ours, and to appeal them to take active measures to co-operate with us in our present enterprize.

Resolutions were passed for the adoption of the report; for the election of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., as the president for the year; for the confirmation of the election of W. Wedderburn, Esq., as vice-president of the Bombay branch; and for the election of a managing committee for the next year. Four of the movers and supporters of the resolutions addressed the meeting at some length; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE EXTENSIVE CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

The further hearing of the case in which two Hindoos are charged with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 72,000, was resumed yesterday in the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate, when the following additional evidence was taken :—

Mr. Payne conducted the prosecution; Mr. Hurryshunker defended one of the accused.

Mr. Luckhmidas Khimjee said—I am a partner in the firm of Lukhmidas Khimjee and Co., and a Justice of the Peace. On the 15th June last, Gooloo Topun brought money in currency notes to me to the amount of Rs. 29,600. In consequence of what Gooloo said to me I took him to Mr. Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and a statement was made to Mr. Edgington and the notes shown to him, when he took a note of the numbers, directed me to seal them up in a packet, which I did, and which I now identify. It contains twenty-nine notes of Rs. 1,000 each, five notes of Rs. 100 each, and two notes of Rs. 50 each. The informant and Gooloo Topun came to me on the following day, when Gooloo taking Rs. 200 from the hand of the informant, gave it to me. This amount was sealed up in a packet which I now produce. On opening it I fiound it to contain ten currency notes of Rs. 20 each.

Gooloo Topun stated—I am a broker in grain. I know the informant. I received money from him, Rs. 29,600 in notes. This was about twenty-five days or a month ago. I went to Mr. Lukhmidass Khimjee and gave the money to him. I told him the circumstances under which I had received it, and we two went to Mr. Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police. I told Mr. Edgington the circumstances and placed the money before him. The day after this the informant gave me Rs. 200. I handed these to Lukhmidass Khimjee too

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE "INDIAN ECONOMIST'S" STATISTICS.

(Pioneer.)

Some people may have an interest in crying down the system of land assessment which obtains in these provinces, but we are quite sure that our Bombay contemporary, the *Indian Economist*, is simply actuated by an honest wish for the public good. He deserves therefore that we should advise him not to discredit his most earnest arguments by the extravagant statements into which he is apt to be hurried. What are we to say to a writer who asserts that six acres of good land in these provinces are worth sixty acres in England? The following are his exact words :—"The farming profits of 6 acres of irrigated land of fine quality in these provinces would far exceed the profits of 60 acres of ordinary land in our own country." The very thought of it almost turns our head. We call upon the Board of Revenue, Sir William Muir, and that bran-new besom, the Agricultural Department, to look to it at once. Here is an awful sacrifice—we do not mean of truth, but of revenue—going on. Only think for a moment of the financial prospect. Say that three pounds an acre is a fair rent for an English farm. Then our best land ought to pay tenfold that—thirty pounds an acre. Even at the despised standard of half assets that would give fifteen pounds an acre. Now fifteen pounds per acre over even a twentieth part of the area of these provinces would be something handsome. And, all through the infatuation of our officials, we are condemned to put up with a beggarly rental of six shillings or thereabouts. It is really too bad. We do not wonder at the anger displayed by the *Economist*. Nor are we surprised that he has to some extent lost his head. Thirty pounds per acre!

INDIAN ITEMS.

Triple Birth.—A correspondent informs us that, at a village near Boroe, a native lady recently gave birth to three children, two boys and a girl. They unhappily all died, during the three ensuing days, preserving the same rotation in leaving, as they did in entering the world.—*Indian Daily News.*

A Royal Printer.—It will be a consolation to our poor compositors to know that they have got a Royal brother in the trade. The Emperor of Germany is reported to be a practical printer. All the members of the Royal family of Prussia are required to learn some trade, and William chose typography as the most desirable craft, and spent three years at the case.

Keeping within Houses after Sunset.—The order prohibiting Hindus or Musalmans in Bareilly from leaving their houses after sunset, which was found necessary in consequence of the recent Muharram riots at that place, seems to be strictly carried out. A native journal instances a case in which a person in the place fell ill and died during the night. The relations of the man were unable to render him any assistance, as in consequence of the prohibition they dare not leave the house to call in medical aid.

A woman in advertising her runaway husband says—"David has a scar on his nose where I scratched it."

KATE'S IDEA OF THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

A Meerut correspondent of the *Pioneer*, signing "Kate," who is very solicitous about the comfort of her "poor Augustus," writes as follows :—

You publish so much correspondence that I hope you will not reject this, for I am terribly perplexed by what I hear Lord Napier has ordered about his Camp of Exercise. I can hardly sleep for thinking of poor dear Augustus tramping along under a greatcoat and havresack, unable to eat the ration beef, and driven by sheer exhaustion to gulp his share of rum!—fancy, canteen rum! mixed with goodness only knows what. Then what fearfully strict rules are proposed about tents and luggage; surely there is a happy medium—people could be roused and taught their duties without *quite* such awful ways. When I first heard of the project I thought we should have such fun, quite a gigantic picnic and coursing-shooting-meeting combined.

Now I am in the depths of despair, being called a "superfluous camp follower." What am I to do in a deserted cantonment? If ladies are in the way in camp (which I *never will believe*), why may we not have a little encampment at some distance? And if in our rides a syce with claret, cake, and sandwiches should meet any of the officers, I suppose that would not be against the rules of the service, would it now? No one who has read the capture of Magdalla can help admiring our present chief's *energy* and talents—but I do trust he will not insist on the Spartan dicipline proposed for the camp. I hope to be at Simla in another month, and perhaps some of his charming staff may allay my fears about poor Augustus. You know if he went home with a horrid red nose (from rum and sun) and the marks of Delhi boils all over his face, his mother would be sure to say I had driven him to seek comfort in drink! Do you think some essence of coffee in his pocket, and a small Etna in which to heat it—burning the run—would be advisable?

Before I married him Augustus was always telling me of the "gorgeous East," and the luxuries which *more* than compensated for a little warm weather! Ah, me! I have already found many a thorn under the roses he promised me; but it is useless to tell him so; he only says "times change and opinions differ," and tells me women are never amenable to reason; but if this camp does not *disenchant* him, I shall be surprised. In all my anxieties it is some comfort to think what an *unanswerable* argument I shall have now against life in India! Won't I warn the girls at home against ever coming out to such a wretched country! Mind you answer my questions in your next, dear Mr. Editor—and comfort the mind of KATE.

"PENDENNIS, MAJOR."

O rare "Pendennis, Major," *who* are you?
A Major in the Horse Marines? We wish
You'd tell us plainly,—fowl, or flesh, or fish,
Man, maiden, angel, devil,—tell us, do!
"He's an old maid!" say some, "and very blue
As to his ankles!" Some, "He seems to know
All things in heaven, in earth, and down below.
He out-nicks Nick, as gum's outdone by glue!"—
But write you on, whoe'er you chance to be,
And week by week spin out your tales for us,—
Wild in their wit, and in their diction free:
That you, whilst giving us our laugh should thus
Fill your own pockets with the bright rupee!—
Write on, write on, O most "amoozin cuss!"

—*Pioneer.* Pendennis Maximus!

HOW TO PURIFY GAS.

The importance of our having the gas which we burn in our houses as pure and innocuous as possible cannot be overrated. It has long been an opinion among scientific men that there must be something in chemistry capable of denuding gas of its impurities. A private gentleman, residing at Clifton, claims to have made the discovery. He collected the best books upon chemistry, and sought to discover the exact properties of gas-flame; and he found that all its constituent parts had the strongest and most marked affinity for "pure water," and that no other ingredient had in itself such effect on these constituents as this simple and natural element. Another important result of his investigations, which must not be forgotten, was that the gas-flame should be evolved through clay tubes, and that gas-heat should never be passed through, or come into contact with, iron or any other metal. Porcelain or fire-brick pipes are the best for the purpose. This preliminary being attended to, the gas-flame is subjected—by means of a small and cheap apparatus which our amateur chemist has invented—to the mollifying influences of the "pure water." The result is an absence of all unpleasant smell or effluvium; and in the case of bed-rooms, those who are in health or those who are delicate alike breathe a free and wholesome atmosphere. We hope that the benefits of the invention will soon extend to every household where gas is "laid on."—*Once a Week.*

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

During the late Whitsuntide holidays, an amusing incident occurred at one of the favourite resorts of holiday-makers—to wit, the British Museum; and the incident is the more amusing because it is authentic. A stout, portly dame, of decidedly domestic aspect, made her way up to one of the attendants who keep guard, staff in hand, over the public treasures. "Can you tell me, sir, where I can find little Jimmy?" Now, it happens that a certain other official connected with the building is known by the familiar and affectionate sobriquet of "little Jimmy." The natural idea of the official thus appealed to was, of course, to introduce the old lady to the "little Jimmy" within his own range of information. It was clearly a case of a "country cousin" and a London relative. But, alas, between "little Jimmy" and the old dame no signs of recognition were exchanged. It was plain there was a mistake. It must be some other "little Jimmy." After some further trouble, the question was finally solved by the old lady herself. "Well, you see, sir, little Jimmy and I were both servants at the same place a good many years ago. But he left before I did, and I have not seen little Jimmy since; and I thought he might be dead. For little Jimmy was one of the oddest men I ever knew; and master often said that when he died he would be stuffed, and put in a glass case and sent to the British Museum. So I thought I might find him here."—*Once a Week.*

ABYSSINIA.

Affairs in Abyssinia are growing, if possible, worse than they were in the time of Theodore. At that time there was but one tyrant, as the chiefs of the revolted districts were obliged to govern the disaffected Abyssinians in a lenient manner for fear of their people joining themselves again to the Emperor; but now there are no less than three tyrants, with countless satellites, who are playing great havoc in the country, to say nothing about the Gallas and other neighbouring barbarous tribes, who are constantly worrying the poor Christian population inhabiting the border of Abyssinia.

Of the three great chiefs, the first calls himself "Emperor of Ethiopia," the second "King of Abyssinia," and the third "Ruler of Tigre, an offensive and defensive ally of the British Government." The "Emperor" is well known by the name of Wakshum Gobasai; it was through his territories the British army had to pass on their march to Magdala. This chief has certainly managed to conquer all the Amhara country with Gondar as its capital; but although he has nominally been crowned Emperor and his dominions extend from the sea to the extreme west of Abyssinia, he cannot yet boast of having subdued all the Abyssinian districts which had revolted in the time of Theodore. He swears vengeance against Rajaj Kasa of Tigre, who was formerly his vassal, and who was established in his usurpation by the late cruel deeds of Theodore and the advance of the British forces into Abyssinia. To do Wakshum Gobasai justice, he always showed great sympathy to the European captives, to whom he rendered every assistance in his power during their imprisonment at Magdala; and ultimately he crowned his stanch friendship to the English by proclaiming a free passage to their troops through his country, and ordering his people to receive them with open arms. The second ruler, who styles himself "King of Abyssinia," is Menilek, King of Shoa, who is fonder of ease and luxury than of the sword and the good government of his country: but the prestige of his grandfather Sahala Salasu, which has not yet died out in Southern Abyssinia, gives him very great power over the Shoes and Gallas of his subjects. The third, who is the "offensive and defensive ally of the British Government," is Dajatch Kasa, known by the name of "Prince of Tigre," an appellation bestowed on him by some political officers to give him a status in the eyes of the British soldier. This chief had increased his power immensely by showing that he was an ally of the English; but as soon as the troops quitted Abyssinia he began to lose ground through his want of faith and bad government. As a matter of course dissensions began at once to show themselves in Tigre, and now he has no real power excepting at Adwa, which he had subdued through the assistance of the wild Gallas. Those Tigre chiefs who are liberated at the fall of Magdala, and who are made over by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Napier, to Dajatch Kasa, he has imprisoned for no other reason than that he fears them. All these Abyssinian chiefs are trying to open communication with the British Government in the hope of obtaining some assistance for settling their disputes against each other. They have all tried to send envoys to England to gain the desired end. The Prince of Tigre has been prevailed upon by some of his servants to send them to England with some presents to the Queen, in the hope of establishing offensive and defensive alliance with the British nation. The poor man had to muster all his energy and power in collecting Abyssinian trinkets, and has succeeded in forwarding some gilt articles of the value of 2,000 dollars (about £400), whereby he hopes to gain her Majesty's favour. If the bad feeling against the present rulers of Abyssinia increase, Dajatch Alamayo will have a good chance of succeeding his father without much trouble, because all Theodore's late adherents are only awaiting his return to proclaim him king.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

Alluding to chignons, Mrs. Clever said, "A girl now seems all head." "Yes, till you talk to her," replied Mr. Clever.

HOW A TOWN COUNCIL DISCUSSES THE WATER SUPPLY QUESTION IN EDINBURGH.

(*Scotsman.*)

Physicians and chemists notwithstanding, we assert that St. Mary's Loch does not consist of water at all, but of petroleum. No man can doubt that who reflects upon the condition of this city during last week. From Monday to Saturday we were up to the neck in an inundation from St. Mary's, while simultaneously a conflagration of the fiercest intensity and most formidable dimensions raged in the various quarters to which the flood penetrated, demonstrating the inflammable and inflammatory properties of the lake with a clearness that must carry conviction to the mind of every person out of Morningside and the Water Trust. We regret to say that a good deal of damage has been done by the flames, several important municipal reputations having entirely perished—the ashes of them still smoking as we go to press. The fire broke out first at the several ward meetings which were deeply saturated with St. Mary, spreading in a southerly direction from St. Giles' to St. Leonard's, and finally wrapping the Town Council in a blaze which roared in the most alarming manner for two entire days, and ended in the platform of the Lord Provost and his associates falling in with a disastrous crash, in spite of the most desperate efforts on the part of its occupants to preserve their standing.

As usual on such occasions, the incidents and details were of varying quality and interest. At some places the heat excited was painfully intense, causing the sufferers to utter exclamations of the most fearful character, and to struggle with an energy that often approached ferocity. Imagine the condition of feeling which gave rise to the following events, recounted with Homeric simplicity by the reporters. "A perfect riot ensued during which two gentlemen essayed to address the meeting, but it was impossible to hear them." This occurred notwithstanding a solemn adjuration addressed to the meeting by a Mr. Musgrove, who "begged them to remember where they were met." The place of meeting was the Police Chambers, which Mr. Musgrove evidently regards as a sort of cathedral. But let us proceed. "In the course of a lull in the uproar, a gentleman in the area of the hall rose and moved a vote of censure on Councillor Temple for his conduct in the chair. Hereupon the uproar was renewed, and in the middle of it a Mr. Nicolson rose, mounted a form, but being received with a storm of howls and hisses, sat down, moving that Councillor Robertson take the chair. A scene of indescribable confusion and uproar then ensued. Some of the supporters of Mr. Nicolson's motion handed up a chair, which was planted on the table, with the intimation that Councillor Robertson was to occupy it, and supersede Councillor Temple. The supporters of the existing chairman resented this conduct, and made an attempt to seize the obnoxious chair. The crowd rushed up to the table, and a scuffle for possession of the chair, which ended in a free fight, took place—the end being that the chair was torn limb from limb. During the scene, Bailie Lewis cried out for the police, but his voice was unheard amid the uproar, and eventually comparative quiet was restored; when Councillor Robertson's supporters announced that they would leave the room and hold the meeting in the open air. Accordingly, a rush of the large majority was made to the door, and an adjournment took place to the Royal Exchange Court. A large barrel was secured, and placed beneath the arcade of the City Chambers, and on this temporary rostrum Councillor Robertson mounted and addressed the assemblage. He referred to the conspiracies which he had heard being hatched in the room just left, and went on to maintain," &c.

This is no doubt very sad, but it is comforting to think that the events occurring at these harrowing scenes were not all of this distressing character. Seldom has anything happened, for instance, better fitted to impart a comforting view of human nature than a statement made at a very fiery meeting by a Mr. M'Lachlan, fish merchant. This benevolent person is anxious to have St. Mary's brought in bodily, that there may be plenty of water for the poor; and in the meantime, so much does he "feel for the poor" amid their scarcity of liquid, that "he has not had a bath for nine months." There, surely, spoke a man governed by a nobler motive than mere concern for his own skin. Does the Lord Provost or any of his followers who dwell so feelingly on the necessities of their humbler fellow-citizens practise the self-denial of the foul but philanthropic M'Lachlan? Let cynics insinuate that Mr. M'Lachlan's abstinence from private ablution, added to the effects of his public avocations, is a deep-laid scheme for leading the rate-payers by the nose—we refuse to believe in any such aromatic machinations, and persist in regarding him as disinterestedly dirty. May we hope that those who gain so much by his noble self-abnegation will sometimes think gratefully of their benefactor as they quaff the fluid which ought to have gone to the purification of his exterior; and, since one good turn deserves another, that they will occasionally pay a visit to his fish warehouse, No. 1, Old Physic Gardens, where they will find Mr. M'Lachlan, dusky with honourable grime, presiding over the sale of his merchandise, which, we trust, has not been so long out of the water as its owner.

Narrow escapes are also often characteristic of the class of scenes which it is here our duty to record, and the events of the past week have not been without this feature. Of such, perhaps, the most striking, as it is not the least important, is the escape made by Bailie Lewis from the heat and flame developed in his own Ward of St. Leonard's. The Bailie undoubtedly the leading Locher, and had he een present, it seems impossible, from the result, that he could have come off unscathed. Providentially, however, the Bailie was in Dumbarton. It so happened that his business, which allows him to go for a month at a time in the public interest to London, called him to Dumbarton on the very day when it was of consequence to have a St. Mary demonstration within his dominions. That demonstration proved a dangerous one, and it was well for many reasons that fate led the Bailie to Dumbarton. Dumbarton is a fortress, the most distant of those secured to us at the Union—standing on the summit of an impregnable crag, and surrounded by the waters of a deep and restless firth. No fire at St. Leonard's, however fierce, could by any chance singe even a hair of the head of one who had got into Dumbarton. The afflicted people at St. Leonard's resolved that, "as Bailie Lewis has misrepresented the opinions of the constituency, and declared his termination to prosecute the St. Mary's Loch Scheme, this meeting respectfully, but firmly, demands his resignation." This might have been unpleasant to encounter—a sort of loosened slate or flaming rafter falling on the unprotected skull—but the Bailie received no damage—he was safe and happy at Dumbarton.

Undoubtedly, however, it is in and upon the Town Council itself that the devouring element of St. Mary's has exhibited to greatest effect its distressing and destructive influences. It must be admitted that during these two awful days that wonderful body of men have not only come up fully to popular expectation, but have exceeded it, and have surpassed themselves and everybody else. For excitement, everlasting interruption, grotesque irrelevancy, amusing personality, gossiping recrimination, serio-comic fury, all diversified at intervals by total collapse into chaos and uproar, no ward meeting, even though held in the open air under the auspices of a schismatic Councillor perorating from a barrel head, can compare with a pitched battle of the Mary men and the anti-Mary men of the Town Council. For such purposes there cannot be a doubt that the Council is peculiarly fortunate in its president. The Lord Provost's power of irritation really amounts to genius. "It would be desirable to keep cool," he says to the anti-Marians, after having lashed them into rage by giving their opponents' champion the lead, and therefore the reply. "I am going to say something more," observes Mr. Wormald; "and something different from the truth," meekly puts in his Lordship. Why Wormald does not burst on the spot is utterly inconceivable. To be told that you have lied is bad enough, but to be assured that, of course, you are going to lie seems beyonds all patience. "I must ask your Lordship to request Mr. Muirhead to be quiet," says Mr. Mossman. "He is never that, you know," says the affable Lord Provost, by way of tranquillising Muirhead. A serious point of order arises. An amendment, having for its end to ascertain exactly the mind of the rate-payers on the St. Mary's scheme is, against all reason and propriety, declared by the Lord Provost to be incompetent in a discussion as to the advisableness of proceeding with said scheme. He is urged to reconsider his decision. "I am not to be concussed; having ruled, I decline to alter my ruling," says this Mede and Persian. Thirteen or fourteen of the Councillors then make a serious protest against this preposterous and imperious decision, but the smartness of their chief is too much for them. "A shilling a-piece," he says; "that will be——." "No" rejoins the Treasurer, thrifty for his own, as for the public purse, "I protested for myself and all who adhered to me." But his Lordship is not to be disconcerted. "That will be only a penny a piece, then," at once replies that chéery and chaffy old disciple of Cocker. And even at the last, when his own favourite motion, after all his fighting for it, has been lost, he has a Parthian shot for the victorious enemy. "We can interdict you" is the soothing information which the guardian of the public order administers to the anti-Lochers immediately before the occurrence of that "great confusion" in which the Council meeting appropriately terminated.

While giving the Provost his due, we must not forget the able assistance rendered him by his subordinates in providing this municipal entertainment. Councillors Hope and Cranston executed some very effective interruptions. The debate between Bailies Howden and Lewis, as to which of them is the better-looking, and whether selling shoes or sherry is the more honest occupation, was very creditably conducted. Probably Bailie Howden has the best of it on one point, if it be true, as he tells us, that "the impression which he and the Lord Provost made upon Her Majesty was very decided." We should think that very likely. The same Bailie rendered good service in turning his bull's-eye upon the City Assessor and the "Water Catechism," although we fail to appreciate his indignation at the publication of that manual of Hydrodogmatics on Sunday. We humbly submit that Sunday is the very day for Catechisms. Councillor Muirhead also merits approbation for the carefully concocted specimens of pure unmitigated abuse which he exhibited, as well as for the fine distinction which he drew between a mechanic in silver and a mechanic in leather, and the right of the former to take part in public business to the exclusion of the latter. But, perhaps, the chief praise is due to Councillor Romans for his surprising vindication of Bailie Lewis's disinterestedness. The Bailie, it seems, has been accused of having an eye to the managership of the Water Works, and if we are to trust Romans, he had turned it over in his mind. But he saw it would "lay him in his political coffin." What his friend calls his trade as an "agitator" would be gone, and the Bailie did not relish abandoning "agitation." Besides, "agitating" promotes the sale of boots. It may have lost the Bailie "some customers in the New Town; but for every one he lost there he got ten working men to come to his shop"—and working men go through their soles fully as fast as New Town men. "Therefore," said the Bailie, "I shall never listen to it." How greatly he must be obliged to the apologetic Romans, who will certainly walk abroad for some time to come in a gratis *chaussure*, unless there is black ingratitude somewhere.

The only drawback upon these entertaining proceedings is the distrust which they create in the public mind as to the competency of the talented performers to deal with more serious concerns. Had the Lord Provost been a trifle less sprightly, we could have reposed more confidence in him and his corps of Christy minstrels, upon this very business of the Loch. But it must be plain to the very humblest understanding that, altogether irrespective of the merits of the scheme, there is an obvious objection to proceeding with it in the present state of the public mind. Many people believe it to be an unnecessary expense, even were it to prove no dearer than its promoters declare. Others apprehend that this high price is to be given for a bad article, regarding St. Mary's Loch as little better than a vast tank of gruel or gravy composed of peat solution, thickened with dead mutton and living fleas. These people may be completely wrong; but that they are tolerably numerous is shown by the ward meetings and the unwillingness of the Lord Provost and other Lochers to submit the question to what is somewhat grandiloquently called a *plebiscite*. If the community are against the scheme, they have a right to stop it, because it is they who have to pay, and the Council in such a matter are not their rulers but their agents. If the Lord Provost wants to bring in the loch, let him first convince the community of the necessity for it. It will not do to treat the public like a sick baby having medicine given it—to seize it by the nose, while Nurse Lewis cleverly throws St. Mary's mixture down its throat. And the very fact that this is attempted to be done, shows a want of judgment that must make their opinion on the main question the less to be relied on—shows, moreover, that they really do not understand their place, a consideration which may lead by-and-by to their deservedly losing that place, to the joy of those who wish to see a good deal of work, though possibly to the grief of others who like to see a little play.

LE LUXE ANGLAIS.

(*Spectator*, June 10.)

Our contemporaries have scarcely, we think, caught the meaning of General Trochu's recent remark about the effect of "English luxury and Italian corruption" upon the people of France. He did not intend, we imagine, to attack either country, but merely to describe mischiefs he perceived by short epithets which, from their popular acceptation, everybody would understand. In this country, when a speaker desires to denounce licentiousness, he often directs his censures against the "importation of French morals," and the French do precisely the same thing; only from a tradition as old as the Valois, they style loose morals "Italian." In the same way, when they talk of the English "luxe," they mean to condemn not luxury as we usually understand the word, but the special form of luxury which all Continental men attribute to the English, their excessive expensiveness on personal comfort, their habit of wasting money, and of heaping up, even in armies, an inordinately high standard of comfortable living. The very pay allowed to English officers and men, which seems to us all so low, strikes Continental critics as evidence of the luxury from which they anticipate the destruction of our society. There can be no doubt that this accusation is substantially true, that the English are in this way luxurious and wasteful, unwilling to endure discomfort, lavish of money, and reckless of the demoralization their lavishness frequently creates. There is as little doubt that the "English spirit" in this matter was greatly fostered in France by the Empire, deliberately fostered, and the only point open to question is the accuracy of General Trochu's idea that luxury of the English sort is fatal to French soldiers. English observers repudiate that conclusion, because they see that their own luxurious classes fight remarkably well, and are very readily obeyed; but the form their opinion from data much too limited, they forget the differences of national temperament, and they underrate the power of the deepest and most ineradicable vice in the French character. We strongly suspect that General Trochu is, as usual when he is criticing and not acting, in the right.

The effect of the passion for high living in France is very different from its effect in England. Among Englishmen, to begin with, thrift is not a virtue, but almost a vice; while a certain desire for comfort, a wish to be respectable in one's grade, is held to be not only decent, but of moral obligation. To live very much below one's means is held among us to be a mark not of wisdom, but of a mean and contracted character. The Englishman's "luxury," therefore, unless excessive, does not injure his conscience, while his wish for luxury usually operates only as a stimulus to excessive or too continuous toil. The motive may be a poor one, and its prevalence undoubtedly injures society in many ways, but it tends among those who speak English rather to make them sordid and over-laborious than to make them frivolous. The Englishmen who want to accumulate in order to have nice dinners and over-furnished houses and heavy plate may not be pleasant people to a philosopher's eye, but they work for their ignoble end as no other people will. The Frenchman, on the other hand, by habit, by mental constitution, and by creed has acquired an inner reverence for asceticism, and English luxury, therefore, debases him from the beginning, while its effect is to make him avoid toil as a burden. He seeks pleasure through expensiveness, not comfort, or "social standing," or respectability, and to him, as to all men essentially Southern, pleasure and serious labour are incompatible things. The habit of luxury, once acquired, makes him a fribble, lazy, insubordinate, and selfish, precisely the man who is of least use as an officer in the army. He requires a certain simplicity of life as a buttress for his character, just as a Scotchman requires a certain rigidity of external religious observance, and an Englishman a certain decorum and regularity of daily life. A luxurious Frenchman tends to be a frivolous Frenchman, just as a non-religious Scot tends to be a profligate, and an unrespectable Englishman to be an utter blackguard. The French officer of the best sort should have something of the military monk about him, for he is beset by a danger from which the English officer is in this generation free, a temptation to seek corrupt gain, which under the Empire had been yielded to till the efficiency of the military departments was eaten away by peculators. Why this tendency should be so exceptionally strong in France we cannot explain, except on the melancholy theory that pecuniary corruption is the first danger of all democratic societies; but of its existence there is no doubt, and as little that the spread of the English habit of life—a life basing itself on the possession and expenditure of money—must intensify it. No Frenchman will remain despised, and if to be poor is to be despised, then he will get money, *per fas aut nefas*. The tendency of English luxury is to develop that contempt, and its prevalence does therefore in France increase peculation and decrease the personal morale of the officers who indulge in it.

It decreases that of the men still more. The life of a common soldier can never be luxurious, can scarcely even be comfortable, and the conscript who has set comfort before him as an object must necessarily be unwilling, discontented, and critical. A French conscript, again, has the hunger for equality in his blood, and when so situated is sure to regard the luxury of his officer, his expensiveness as well as his viciousness, his store of baggage and comforts, his whole easy, enjoying life with a feeling of envious hate absolutely incompatible with the existence of discipline. An English soldier would consider the officer who rode to battle in a carriage an effeminate fribble, the French soldier curses him as an aristocrat insolent with his gold. It was this feeling, far more than any relaxation of discipline from above, which produced the frightful disorders which preceded Sedan, the attack on the officers' baggage described by Captain Jeannerod, and the subsequent refusals to obey orders. So strong is it, that in the opinion of experienced officers who witnessed the campaign no good army will ever be again formed in France until the officer caste has been destroyed, until, that is, the condition of service as an officer shall be to live with among, and like the men, to live in barracks as a private on a private's pay, the sole advantage of grade being the possession of superior power. This kind of envy is unknown in England, where the men of a regiment would feel a certain pride in the grandeurs of a good officer, his horses, and liveries, and so forth; but in France it has for ages been a most dangerous political power, and it is aroused most quickly and most viciously by that visible expensiveness of life which Trochu calls not unfairly English luxury. It was, we believe, this particular operation of that luxury of which the General was thinking, and—though we regret to write it, for we regard the French form of envy as a baseness—we cannot imagine a much juster thought. A society in which equality is a passion can never have a good plutocratic army. Everything that separates classes is in France dangerous to the authority of the class above, and nothing separates classes like the English luxury, the visible possession by those who have money of enormous advantages not shared by those who have it not. The English, wisely or unwisely, have settled it with themselves that as everybody can get money by hard work, any superiority obtainable by money is fair, and carry this theory out to extraordinary lengths, holding, for instance, that to establish a separate set of railway carriages for persons of birth or high office—unless birth and office are royal—would be an insult to the community; but that to establish one for the rich is simply "business." The Americans will not bear that, though in practice their feeling about the claims of women creates a "first-class;" and the French proletariat hold it a wicked concession to an unjust demand. Why, they think, should money separate men, any more than birth or privilege; and they incline to destroy it, as they destroyed the older sources of distinction, just because it is inconsistent with equality. General Trochu knows his countrymen in their evil as well as their good qualities, and we, like him, have little doubt that one of the first causes of the disasters of the French Army has been the spread of *le luxe Anglais*, which can be cured only by a thorough, complete, and most difficult democratization of the Army, its transformation into a kind of military brotherhood, with equality in poverty for its first law.

A lady who was acting as gratuitous amanuensis in writing a letter for a lady friend last week, had the impudence to throw the letter in the fire when nearly finished, for the simple reason that the lady for whom she was writing modestly requested her to close the letter by saying, "Please excuse bad spelling and writing."

A Dear Parrot.—Two ladies, Mrs. Farrelly and Miss Plunkett, claimed a vagrant parrot which was caught near Finglas in July last year, and each was positive that it was her lost pet. Miss Plunkett, however, obtained possession, and Mrs. Farrelly appealed to the law. The local recorder dismissed her claim, but she appealed to a higher Court at Dublin. Here again she was unsuccessful, as the Judge confirmed the Recorder's decision, remarking that each lady was so satisfied that the bird belonged to her, that it would take more than a Solomon to decide which was right, so he awarded no costs. The dispute is calculated to have cost each lady about two hundred pounds, but Miss Plunkett has the parrot.

Considerably Versatile.—The following from a Western paper shows the versatility of the American mind :—"Wanted, situation by a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly qualified to act as pastor of a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. Would have no objection to form a small but select class of young ladies, to instruct them in the higher branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable; or he would cheerfully accept a position as bass or tenor singer in a choir."

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, when the cross-examination of the claimant by the Solicitor General was continued.

The Solicitor General—In your examination when speaking of the pupils at Stoneyhurst you said they were divided into two sets. Do you mean that the building was divided, or only the scholars? Do you mean that there were two classes at Stoneyhurst?

Witness—Yes, there were two sets of scholars.

And only two?—Yes, and only two.

And the names of the one were the philosophers and the other the laity?—Yes.

Do you mean that the ordinary students went by the name of the laity?—I don't know that they went by that name. I mean the students of the college.

What did you mean by saying the laity? What did you mean by the distinction between the philosophers and the laity?—They were students studying for the Church.

Which—the philosophers or the laity?—The laity.

Do I understand that students and laity being the same thing, all the students were for the most part young men studying for holy orders?—Yes

Then there were two classes only? Yes. Were there any other classes? Were the students divided into any other classes?—I don't recollect whether there were or not.

Can't you remember the names of the divisions, if there were any?—No, I don't.

Were there any places connected with Stoneyhurst establishment attached to it?—I don't remember any.

Where did most of the students who were preparing for holy orders come from?—I am sure I don't know.

Were there any branch establishments connected with Stoneyhurst which supplied it with pupils from time to time?—I don't remember any.

Where is Hurst-green?—I do not know it.

Where is Hodder?—That is an establishment on the banks of the Hodder. There is a building there.

What goes on in the building?—It is generally where the fathers go to retreat.

How far is Hodder from Stoneyhurst?—About a quarter of a mile.

You say it is about a quarter of a mile from Stoneyhurst, and that the fathers went there to retreat?—I fancy so. I don't know.

Why did you say it was?—Because I was under the impression.

What made you under the impression?—I don't know.

Did you ever hear of their going?—I suppose I must have heard of it.

How long does retreat last?—I cannot tell you how long.

A week, or a month, or what?—Less than a month.

Between a week and a month?—Yes, that is about it.

What was done with it when the fathers were not in retreat?—I do not know.

What was done at Hodder during the other eleven months?—I don't know.

Should you be surprised to find that Hodder was a place always full of the novices who were there for two years after leaving Stoneyhurst before they took orders?—No, I should not.

Had you forgotten it?—Yes, I don't remember it.

You say Stoneyhurst was divided into two classes—the students and the laity. Were there different classes and forms?—I can't recollect.

Were all the young gentlemen at Stoneyhurst all in one class?—I am not speaking of classes.

But I am. Were the students divided into classes?—Of course they would be in different classes.

What were the names of the classes? Were they 1st, 2nd, and so forth?—I know what you mean, but I have not sufficient language to explain it.

Surely you can tell me what were the names of the classes in the school at Stoneyhurst?—I don't recollect.

Can you give me one?—They each had different classes.

What were the names of the classes through which a boy passed in his progress up the school. Tell me one?—I don't remember one.

Have you forgotten, or did you never know?—Of course I knew.

Have you really forgotten the name of every single class? Is that what you mean to say?—Yes.

You could not tell me yesterday of the holidays, perhaps you can tell me the vacations. What were the vacations?—There were three vacations, if I remember right.

When were they?—One was about March, I think the second was at midsummer, and the third was towards the latter end of the year.

Did the students, the philosophers, and the whole establishment go away for the vacation?—The philosophers did.

For the three times?—Yes.

What did the students do?—I don't know.

Don't you remember whether the boys of Stoneyhurst kept these vacations or not?—I believe some of them did.

You mean that some did and some did not?—Yes, I believe it was so.

Which of the students?—I have no distinct recollection about these things.

Surely you can tell me what your holidays at Stoneyhurst were?—I have already told you.

I want to have an account of the vacations kept by the students at Stoneyhurst?—I have told you about myself. I can't tell about the others.

Was there any difference?—I suppose not.

Tell me what vacations were kept by the students?—I have told you.

Was there any difference?—I don't know what vacations the students had.

Do you swear that, as a rule, the students at Stoneyhurst kept three vacations in a year?—I never said they did.

The Solicitor General then called upon the shorthand writer to read his notes for the purpose of comparison with the last answer.

The Solicitor General—Do you believe some of the students at Stoneyhurst kept these vacations?

Witness—I believe they did.

Did you live so separately from the students that you did not know of their going and coming?—I don't remember.

You must have known at the time?—Probably I did.

Is it your belief that they went and came as you did?—I have no remembrance.

You must know when the majority of the boys at Stoneyhurst went and came?—Some of them went and came at the same time that I did. That is my impression.

Cannot you give me something more definite as to the only school you were ever at?—I can't tell you whether the students went away or not; but I believe some of them did.

Some did, and some did not?—Yes.

What was the distinction between those who went, and those who did not?—I have no impression.

What sort of student was it that did go, and what sort did not go? What is your impression in that respect?—Those studying for holy orders remained there.

During the whole year?—I can't say the year.

Did they keep any vacation, or what do you mean to say?—I don't remember sufficiently to explain it.

Did you then mean the jury to understand that you have no recollection as to what vacations were kept, and by whom they were kept?—Yes; I believe as I have already stated.

How long did the philosophers' vacation last?—I think about six weeks.

When did the midsummer vacation begin for the philosophers?—Somewhere about June or July.

Have you forgotten when your summer holidays began? Cannot you tell the jury that?—They began at midsummer.

Was is at or about midsummer-day?—About that time.

Was it within a week or a fortnight of that time?—I will not confine myself to dates at all.

Cannot you tell the jury when your midsummer vacation began at the only school you were ever at. Was it within a month of midsummer either way?—As far as I remember.

Cannot you tell me within 28 days the rule at your college, the only one you were at, as to the beginning of your summer holidays. Do you really mean to say that?—I don't recollect what month it was in. Now I come to think of it, I think it was later on.

The Jury complained that they were unable to hear, and the Judge coincided in the complaint, but stated that he had used his efforts, though not altogether successfully, to induce the witness to speak louder.

The Solicitor General—You think it was later on?

Witness—My answer to your question is that I don't recollect it.

Then you don't remember the exact time, or the time within a month, when your summer holidays began?—I think it was April, August, and December.

Then there was not a midsummer?—August would be considered midsummer.

Then you say April, August, and December?—Yes.

Was it the beginning or the end of August?—I think the beginning.

Are you positive?—No.

Have you any distinct recollection at all?—I have no distinct recollection.

What reason have you for now saying it was about August?—I don't understand you.

Have you anything that brings August to your recollection particularly?—No.

Then you have no more confidence in the one than in the other?—I have no distinct recollection.

When did your vacation end? How long did the vacation last?—About six weeks.

Are you sure it lasted six weeks whenever it began?—I know it was six weeks in the winter.

I ask you how many weeks did the vacation last that began in June or August, you don't know which?—It lasted three weeks.

That is your recollection?—It is my recollection.

Are you sure?—I am as sure as any one can be speaking from memory.

Are you sure that the length of your holidays then was about three weeks?—Yes, at the August vacation.

What was the length of the winter vacation? When did the Christmas vacation begin?—Some time in December; some days previous to Christmas; somewhere about the middle of the month

Is that the nearest time you can give me? Can't you remember when your Christmas holidays began?

The witness did not answer.

How long did the vacation last?—About six weeks.

Are you sure of that? Will you tell me how long the Christmas holidays lasted? I thought everybody could tell that?—I told you six weeks.

Are you sure of that?—It represents about the time.

Do you swear that?—I am not going to swear it.

Why?—Because I am speaking from memory.

Is not your memory, then, to be relied on?—I have told you as well as I can.

I want you to fix to some single solitary fact in connection with your Stoneyhurst life. Will you swear your Christmas holidays were about six weeks long?—Yes, I will swear it.

When did your April holidays begin?—Sometimes in the commencement, and sometimes later on in April.

What governed the beginning of the holidays?—I think it was regulated by certain holy days.

What holy day regulated the April holidays at Stoneyhurst?—I think Good Friday.

Did you spend Good Friday at the college or not?—I believe I did.

Will you swear you did?—Yes, I will; to the best of my belief.

Will you swear you ever in your life spent Good Friday at Stoneyhurst?—I believe I did. I will not swear.

Surely you can't have forgotten whether you went through the solemn services of Good Friday at Stoneyhurst?—I believe I did.

Will you swear it?—No; I will not.

Why not?—Because you seem so anxious to get me to do it.

Then you swear or not swear, answer or not answer according to what you think I wish?—No; I have not the least doubt.

Will you swear?—No.

Will you swear the reason you have given me for not answering the question, and for not swearing is, because you believe the cross-examining counsel wishes you to do it—My recollection is that I have spent Good Friday there.

Is that your reason for declining to answer?—My reason is your anxiety to get me to do so. I know you have it all on record. I have to speak from memory. I might be mistaken, and you cannot be mistaken.

I ask you if you ever in your life spent Good Friday at Stoneyhurst?—To the best of my belief I have.

Will you swear positively that you ever did?—No I will not.

You have spoken of the length of the vacation the philosophers had; give me, as near as you can, the length of time that body of the students had for their recreation—I don't know.

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Did you leave the students behind you when you went away?—Some were.

Was the school left behind when the philosophers went away?—I believe some went and some did not.

Did they leave the greater part?—That I cannot answer.

Were the students there when you got back?—They generally were when I got back.

Were there any rules as to time?—Yes; but I don't think I kept them.

What was the rule as to the vacations?—I don't remember.

Did they all keep the same vacations?—You have been asking me about it for an hour or more, and I have answered it.

Would it surprise you to find that the summer vacation of the philosophers was more than two months, that the vacation at Christmas was a week, and at Easter a week, and that the students only went away at midsummer?—No, it would not; but I don't believe it is so.

If it is true, you have forgotten it?—Yes; I am quite certain I never returned in a week.

But about the midsummer vacation being two months?—It is quite evident that I have mistaken the winter for the summer.

Had you forgotten that the names of the seven classes at Stoneyhurst were—elements, figures, rudiments, grammar, syntax, poetry, and rhetoric?—Yes.

When you were before Mr. Roussell you remembered on the first day the names of Petre and Arundel, and afterwards Walmsley, M'Cann, and two brothers named Coope?—Yes, I did.

When you were before Mr. Roussell, did you pronounce Peter "Petre?"—I don't know.

Surely you must recollect?—You don't suppose I recollect all I said before Mr. Roussell.

Will you swear you did not call him Petre?—No, I will not swear.

Will you swear you had not seen the list before you had been cross-examined?—No; I don't think I had.

Will you swear it?—I think I might safely swear it.

Will you?—You say a list of the fathers and scholars? Any list?—I will swear I don't recollect it.

Do you know that the name is spelt Petre, and therefore might be so pronounced?—Yes.

Will you swear that there was ever, whilst you were at Stoneyhurst, any lad there named Peter or Petre?—I believe there was.

Will you swear?—To the best of my belief there was.

Will you swear there was?—I will not swear.

What Arundel was it you mentioned?—Everard Arundel.

What was he—a student or philosopher?—He was a student.

Will you swear that?—He was a student.

Will you swear it?—I am quite certain.

Will you swear it?—I believe he was, but I will not swear it.

Can you tell the name of any other student or philosopher who was there?—Yes, Young Berkley was there.

What was his Christian name?—I don't remember.

Can you give me any other name?—Mr. Seager was there.

What was he?—He was a philosopher.

What was his Christian name?—I believe it was Henry.

Is he the man who made an affidavit for you?—Yes—no; at least I am not aware he has made any affidavit. You ask the questions so sharp that I answer wrong.

Did you know Guy went to see him?—Guy went with me to see him.

Do you remember the Christian name of Berkley?—No, I do not.

Was there more than one?—There were two.

Were they students or philosophers?—Philosophers, I believe.

Both of them?—One was. I think both were.

Was Clough or Cluff ever at Stoneyhurst when you were there?—Yes.

Will you swear that?—I have seen him there.

Will you swear that Mr. Clough ever resided at Stoneyhurst for an hour when you were there?—I think so.

Will you swear that?—He certainly was.

Will you swear that?—I can't understand what you mean.

You said in your examination in Chancery that you had recalled more names. Do you mean to say that Father Clough presided at Stoneyhurst a day while you were there?—I believe he did.

Will you swear it?—No. I know he did.

Then why won't you swear it?—No, I won't.

If you are certain, why don't you swear it?—I'll not swear it.

You mentioned Glunderell, an Italian. Will you swear there was a person of that name at Stoneyhurst, or having anything to do with Stoneyhurst at the time you were there?—I don't even remember the name myself now.

What made you say, after taking time to consider, that you remembered him? Will you swear that he was there?—There was an Italian.

Well, there were people from all parts of the world, I suppose?—I did not see a Chinese.

Thank you, that is a smart answer. I am glad you are getting better. Do you remember any people of the name of Lafontaine?—No.

Or what part of the world they came from?—I don't remember the name. They might be [illegible]

Do you remember any people of colour being there?—Do you mean white people or black.

I mean people of colour, not pure Europeans?—That might be a Creole.

A Creole is the son of white parents born abroad. Do you remember?—There might be some dark people.

You spoke to me of the lay brothers. [illegible] They attended on the wants of the priests.

What sort of people were they? Were they servants?—They were not servants. They were [illegible] who devoted themselves to religion, and assisted [illegible]

Were they in orders?—Not in orders[illegible]

Were the young gentlemen ministered to by ordinary servants, in addition to the lay brothers?—Certain waiting in the college was done by lay brothers.

Did the lay brothers do the whole work?—I believe there were others.

There were servants besides the lay brothers?—Yes.

You will swear that?—Yes.

Can you give me the name of any servant?—No.

Of any lay brother?—I don't remember the name. There is one up in Farm-street.

Can you tell me who was the superior of Stoneyhurst when you went there?—Father Walmsley.

You pledge yourself to that?—I can[illegible]

Was the superior of the seminary and the superior of Stoneyhurst the same?

The Lord Chief Justice—I have no evidence as to the seminary.

The Solicitor General—Was there a superior of the seminary?

Witness—I think there was only one.

Then there was not a superior of the seminary under the superior of Stoneyhurst?—I can't answer that question.

Was not the superior of the seminary superior of the philosophers, and he who conducted their education?—That was Father Walmsley.

Was he what, in ordinary English we should call the head-master?—I believe there was no superior except Walmsley.

Did he superintend the education of the philosophers?—I think he did

Then you think he was rector of Stoneyhurst?—Most undoubtedly.

Was not a gentleman of the name of Morris, superior of Stoneyhurst—at the head of the whole establishment when you went there?—No.

Do you swear that?—No, he was not [illegible]

Was Father Walmsley there all the time you were there?—No. There were a great many changes.

Who besides was superior of Stoneyhurst while you were there?—I don't recollect.

Was there a prefect of philosophers?—Yes, of course.

What was he?—He was not known under the title of superior.

I did not say he was. I ask you whether there was a prefect of philosophers?—I don't recollect him under that name.

Was there any person passing under that name?—No such person.

Will you swear that?—No; I won't swear that. There was a superior like a head-master; but I don't remember any such character.

Did you know Mr. Bird?—Yes, he was one of the fathers.

What did he do in the school?—He was one of the head-masters.

What did he teach?—I don't remember. He was a sort of head-master.

You say you also remember M'Cann. Was he at Stoneyhurst while you were there the whole time?—Very few of them were there the whole time. Are you sure the name is not Mann?

The Solicitor General then referred to the short-hand note, in which the name of M'Cann was distinctly mentioned.

The Solicitor General—Do you recollect a man named M'Cann?

Witness—No. I have no recollection.

As far as you know there was no such person, then?—I don't recollect.

Should you be surprised to find that John M'Cann was the prefect of philosophers who was constantly in communication with yourself, and who left Stoneyhurst at a moment's notice?—I doubt it, and I don't think there was.

Is that true or not, to the best of your recollection?—I have no recollection of it at all.

Was there ever a person named Pater there? What was he; a student, a boy, or what?—He was not one of the fathers.

Should you be surprised to find that Mr. Bird was one of the persons whose lectures Roger Tichborne attended, and that Mr. Pater was the other?—I am not aware that I have said anything in contradiction to that.

While you were at Stoneyhurst you went on a visit to Burton Constable?—Yes.

Do you recollect the theatricals there?—Yes.

What were they?—The name of the piece I do not remember.

Were you a spectator or an actor?—I played one of the musical instruments there.

What did you play?—The French horn.

Did you play in the piece or not?—No, I think not.

You recollected at Burton Constable getting up and hunting swine and cutting the hedge. Surely you remember whether you played in the piece or not?—No; I do not. *Popping the Question* was the name of the piece, I think. I do not think I played in it.

Will you swear that you did not?—No; I will not swear it.

Surely you can recollect that?—I think your remarks are very impertinent.

The Solicitor General—I am reminding you.

Witness—And you remind me in a very insolent manner.

I assume that Sir Talbot Constable told us the truth?—I don't suppose he would speak an untruth for either me or for you.

Surely you can recollect whether you played a part or not?—I don't think I did.

You will not swear?—No.

Was there anything else played besides *Popping the Question*?—I don't recollect just now.

Was anything else played?—I cannot recollect.

Do you recollect any French piece being played?—Yes, there was a French piece.

Just give us the name?—I do not remember.

You used to talk French in those days—what did you play?—I don't remember.

Was it a French piece at all?—I really cannot say. I think it was a French character in an English piece.

What was the character?—It was a French officer in an English piece.

A little more and we shall have it out?—I don't think you will have any more out of me. I don't know anything about it.

Surely you can give us the name?—No, I cannot.

Did you play the character of the French officer?—No, I don't think I did.

Did you play anything at all?—I don't think I did.

Will you swear?—I wish I had known all these questions were going to be asked, and I would have kept a note of them (laughter).

I dare say you do. Did you play anything else at that time?—I danced the "can-can" before a lot of ladies and gentlemen in the library (laughter).

Was that in '47 or '48?—Well, I was thinking.

Will you swear that?—Most positively.

Did you take a part in the acting on that occasion?—I don't recollect.

Will you swear you did not act a part?—You seem very anxious to get me to swear what I don't recollect.

Did you act a part?—I don't think I took an active part, but if I did it was something very simple.

Will you swear you did not?—No.

Was Mr Radcliffe there?—Well, he says he was, but I do not believe him.

Will you swear you did not act with him?—Yes, I will.

Will you swear you did not take any part in a performance with Mr. Percival Radcliffe at Burton Constable?—Yes.

Would you be surprised to find that Roger Tichborne acted the part of a French student and Mr. Percival Radcliffe that of another?—I did not.

Did you ever play at any other theatricals at any other place?—What place do you mean?

Question repeated?—I have no recollection.

Did you ever play at any house you were staying at?—I have no recollection.

Surely you can remember whether you took a part in theatricals—I have some idea that I have, but I do not remember where.

Where do you think, as far as you can judge?—I think it was down in Worcestershire.

Where in Worcestershire?—Down at Mr. Berkley's house.

At what time?—I think it was in 1849.

After you left Stoneyhurst?—Yes, just after I left.

Did you ever see that book before (book handed to witness—I have read the play before.

Where have you seen it?—I cannot say.

Where have you read it?—I don't know.

It is the *Castle of Andalusia*. Do you know who wrote the music?—No.

See if you ever took a part in that? (handing a book).—I don't think I ever took part in that piece.

Will you swear you never did?—I don't think I ever have.

Surely you can remember?—No doubt you have in the Carbineers?—I object to your stating what you believe are my impressions.

Did you act a part in the *Castle of Andalusia*?—No, I don't think I ever did.

Can you swear you never did?—I don't know.

Is it a thing you could have forgotten?—I don't remember taking a part in it.

Is it a thing you could have forgotten, if you ever did. Will you swear one way or the other?—I won't.

Are you confident you did not?—I don't think I did.

Did you ever hear of a farce of two acts, *No Dinner but However*?—No.

Did you ever take part in it?—I have taken part in "No Dinner," often enough—(laughter.)

Now you have cut your joke will you answer the question?—I won't swear, but I think I did not.

You have given me Burton Constable and Mr. Berkley's house in Worcestershire. Have you seen private theatricals elsewhere?—I don't remember. I have seen them, but I can't say where. I can't look right through my life and tell.

Is there any other place?—I don't remember any other.

Did you see them at Upton, or at school?—I don't remember.

Look at that. Is that a Stoneyhurst play-bill?—Yes.

Does it appear that the philosophers at Stoneyhurst played *The Castle of Andalusia*, a comic drama, by John O'Keefe, and that Roger Charles Tichborne played the part of Rappeno?—I have no recollection.

Do you know the character of Rappeno?—I cannot remember.

What does "A.M.D.G." mean?—I do not know.

Was it not put up in every public, and almost in every private, room in Stoneyhurst?—If you say it was.

You are a Stoneyhurst man, and I am not. Were not the letters placed in every book, and in almost every exercise done at Stoneyhurst?—I do not remember.

Have you the least idea what it means?—I never gave a thought of it.

Do you really mean that you have no idea of what it means, though you were a Stoneyhurst boy for three years?—It don't flash across my memory.

Do you really mean to say that though A.M.D.G. was printed on every book, and at the head of every exercise done at Stoneyhurst, you do not recollect it?—All I can say is, I do not recollect it.

You do not remember its being printed on all the books you used at every exercise you had to do and on everything that you used to have to do at Stoneyhurst?—I do not remember it.

Do you know that it is for *Ad majorem Dei Gloriam*?—No doubt it is.

What does that mean in English. You were a Stoneyhurst boy for three years?—The last two words are "God" and "glory."

What are the first two?—I don't know.

Look at the bottom of that (handing a paper)—what are the letters at the bottom?—L. D. S.

What does that mean?—Is that right?—it looks very much like it.

What does that mean?—I do not know.

Are not those letters printed on almost all the matters printed at Stoneyhurst?—Not to the extent you try to represent.

Do you mean to say those letters are not very commonly printed at Stoneyhurst?—They may have been.

Were they not?—I do not doubt it.

What do they mean?—I forget it.

Did you ever know?—I have no doubt I should know.

Surely you can recollect if you ever know?—I do not recollect L. D. S.

What is your recollection?—I have none.

Do you know what it means—*Laus Deo Semper*? What does that mean?—It means the Laws of God for ever, or permanently.

What is in that envelope? Can you read it?—A piece of music. It is not in a very clear hand.

Can you still play on the horn?—A little. I can play on other instruments.

Can you play the piano?—Yes, from notes and ear.

You say you played the horn. How is music written for the horn?—What key is the music always written in?—I am not aware that there is a difference between that and any other.

Do you know that book (handing a music book); it is Roger Tichborne's. The third line of the music is for the cornet a piston?—Yes.

It is a book which Roger Charles Tichborne, of the Carbineers, has played from?—Yes.

Is the line for the horn written in the same key as the line for the piano?—The top line is for a solo in F.

What are the other lines for?—They are for the piano.

There are not in F. Why is that?—I will not undertake to say.

Have you forgotten?—I really cannot explain.

Do you mean to say that line for the horn is written in the same key as for the piano? Look at the book again.—Good gracious me! What am I to look at it for again? (laughter.)

Can horn music be written in the same key as music for the piano?—There is no music in here but what can be played on the cornet.

I am aware of that—Then what on earth do you want?

Can horn music be written to the eye in the same key as pianoforte music?—Is not the top line written without any flats, and are not the two pianoforte lines written with three flats?—Well, supposing they are.

Is it so?—I don't see any difference to other music.

Why is the top line written without flats, whilst those for your pianoforte have three flats?—It is merely because you can't get down to the flats.

What is a flat (laughter)?—I am not going to explain music. I don't intend to.

After an adjournment for luncheon, the cross-examination was resumed.

The Solicitor General—One more question about the music. I think you said it was a solo for the horn in F (handing up the book). I think it is written out from the margin, there, is it not?

Witness—Yes.

Do you recollect any jokes or incidents that happened at Stoneyhurst while you were there. Did they make you a subject of practical jokes?—I believe not.

What happened to you?—I cannot tax my memory.

Just one joke?—I don't remember.

Did you ever pass any time on the roof of the house?—I don't remember.

Or a window sill?—No.

Or a flue?—Well, I don't remember ever being up a flue. The suggestions you make don't bring back a recollection of any practical jokes played upon me. I used to smoke a great deal. I smoked anywhere when I could get an opportunity.

Was it a thing you used to do against orders?—No, it was allowed.

Do you really mean that?—Yes. I used to smoke anywhere out in the grounds. There were hedges at the back of the grounds.

Were they high hedges or low cut hedges?—I should think that would depend upon the time of the year. They were usually kept high. I have smoked behind the hedges frequently.

What happened to the hedges, do you remember?—No, I don't remember.

Were not the hedges at Stoneyhurst cut down quite low whilst you were there, in consequence of your being found smoking behind them?—Not as I remember. I think not.

Will you swear not?—I should think I should hardly know why the hedges were cut down.

Do you recollect anything happening in a wood at Stoneyhurst connected with smoking?—No, I do not.

Nothing at all? Did you do anything in a wood—you and others—about smoking?—I don't remember doing anything in particular—not anything generally with respect to smoking.

Did not Roger Charles Tichborne and others build a little cabin with their own hands in a thick wood near Stoneyhurst for the purpose of going and smoking there? Is it true—if it is true you cannot have forgotten it?—You say I did. You don't mean a wood at Clitheroe?

The Solicitor General repeated the question.

Witness—I do not remember it being done.

Did you do it any where?—I have done it hundreds of times on account of the sun.

I mean whilst you were at Stoneyhurst?—I don't remember.

Will you swear you did not?—It might not be untrue, but I don't swear it.

Do you recollect what happened to the cabin?—Inasmuch as I didn't enter the cabin I cannot recollect what happened to it.

Was the cabin found out, and did either Father Brownhill or Father Rigby come out and pull it down?—It might have been the case.

But was it?—I don't remember.

Did you not one day light a fire in the cabin, and the smoke was seen from Stoneyhurst, which led to its discovery and destruction. Is that true or not?—Did you mean, was I in it at the time, because, if you do, I don't believe it was true.

Did the thing happen?—In my presence, certainly not.

Did the thing happen?—I don't think it did.

Will you swear it did not?—No, I won't.

Have you forgotten it?—I don't remember.

Do you recollect smoking anywhere else, or doing anything else about your smoking?—Well I don't believe you when you say that the hedges were cut down on account of smoking.

The Solicitor General repeated the question.

Witness—I don't remember doing anything else.

Did you get into a flue by a ladder to smoke?—Certainly not.

The Solicitor General repeated the question.

Witness—I think not.

The Solicitor General—Surely you can tell me that?

His Lordship—As I understand this part of the case, it is a question of recollection, and that being so and the claimant having said "I don't remember," I think it is useless to put the same question to him several times under different forms. I cannot restrict you in your cross-examination, but I can throw out a suggestion. If your case be true he cannot know the fact, and therefore how can he swear to it or not.

The Solicitor General—I shall presently submit to the jury, my lord, that these are circumstances which, if they happened, he could not have forgotten. If I treat the witness as what I assert him to be, then I am said to be rude and rough with him. On the other hand if I treat him as what he represents himself to be, then I think that I must try to get him to fix facts in some way or other.

His Lordship—I cannot tell what your case is, but so far as I can judge from what has transpired I think it right to throw out this suggestion, in order if possible to shorten the proceedings.

The Solicitor General—Well, after the expression of your lordship's opinion I will try and keep the questions within a more narrow compass.

Cross-examination continued—Do you recollect a man named Sweetman there?—I don't remember him.

You have no recollection of his being there?—No.

Do you recollect anything being done to Sweetman's room, or to any man's room, about a tallow candle?—No.

Nothing at all?—No.

See if you cannot remember. Did you ever do anything yourself about a tallow candle?—I have no recollection.

Do you recollect any paper being stuck up over his door with some inscription upon it about a candle?—No, I have no recollection.

Do you recollect a man of the name of Balland?—I think there was a gentleman there of that name.

Was he a student or a philosopher?—He was a philosopher I am pretty nigh certain.

Did you ever do anything to him in the way of practical joking?—I do not remember.

Did you do anything to his room?—I do not remember.

Was there a man of the name of Humphries?—The name is familiar to me.

To the best of your recollection there was no man called Humphries at Stoneyhurst?—I do not remember.

Do you recollect a man there whose real name was Humphries, but who was sometimes called Arundel?—No.

A servant of that name?—No.

Do you recollect doing anything with cats at Stoneyhurst?—You mean dissecting them.

Did you dissect them?—Yes, and rats too

Where did you get them?—Wherever we could. We used to get people to bring them.

Did they bring them to you alive or dead?—We have had them alive and dead too.

When you got them alive, what did you do?—We chased them till we killed them.

What did you with the skins?—We used to cure them and make different things—tobacco pouches and mats.

Do you remember any one of your friends dying there at Stoneyhurst?—One of the fathers died there.

I mean one of the young gentlemen?—I have some remembrance of somebody, but I do not know who it was. Two or three of the fathers died. I think one of the pupils died in 1847, but I don't remember his name. He was not a friend of mine. He was no more than a college acquaintance.

Was he an intimate college friend?—No, not particularly.

Was he a servant?—No, he was one of the philosophers.

Surely you can tell me who he was?—No, I cannot.

Are you sure he did die?—Yes. Had you any complaint while you were there?—I decline to answer that question.

Had you any sickness during the three years you were at Stoneyhurst—any serious illness which confined you to bed?—Yes, I was in bed a few days.

What with?—I decline to answer.

What was the matter with you?—I was not well. I decline to say what it was if you are alluding to the year 1849.

Why, you left Stoneyhurst in 1818?—The latter part of it.

Were you ever in bed ill for some days there?—Yes; I was not well.

While you were there or before that. Did you travel about in various parts of England. Had you in the early part of your life been in Ireland?—No.

You are sure of that?—I have no remembrance of it.

Had you ever been to the Isle of Man?—I think not.

Had you ever been to Guernsey or Jersey?—Never.

Either by yourself or with some other persons?—I have certainly not been to the Channel Islands.

If anybody had said they met you in Jersey would that be untrue?—To the best of my belief it would.

The Solicitor General handed a letter to the witness, which he said was in his handwriting. The letter was written by Roger Tichborne to Lady Tichborne, wherein he said he expected to return in three weeks to Paris, and concluded with the following expression:—"Nous avons été a Jersey par le bateau a vapeur, nous nous restre 3 jours a visiter l'Ole. Nous sous partions bien moi et belle tete et Papa, et nous vous embrassons mille et mille fois."

The Solicitor General.—It appears from that that in your early days you were at Jersey?—It appears so from the letter.

You said you learned to skin and cure birds at Stoneyhurst with arsenical powder?—Yes.

Who brought you the birds, and where did you skin and cure them?—We used to get people to bring them. They were sparrows, starlings, and other small birds.

Did you do it in the cottage?—Yes, and at the college.

Can you tell me the name of any person who brought you birds?—The people who supplied the college with the necessaries of life. I did not stuff them. I don't remember what I did with the skins. I cannot tell you what I did with the birds I skinned and cured. I think I set one or two of them up in my own room. I cannot remember who instructed me in skinning, curing, stuffing, and setting up birds.

Tell me the name of any one person.—I don't think I was taught by any one.

Did you do it all yourself then?—No, but nobody at Stoneyhurst taught me.

Where did you begin to learn?—I used to go to a place in France where they used to skin birds.

Where?—I don't remember where.

Cannot you recollect?—It was at a bird-stuffer's in Paris, but I don't remember where.

Oh, surely you can tell me where it was?—I cannot.

Can you tell me whereabout in Paris?—I cannot tell you the exact spot.

But whereabouts?—I really cannot tell you that.

How came you to leave Stoneyhurst?—I decline to answer that question.

His Lordship—What grounds have you for objecting to answer the question?

Witness—Very strong grounds, my lord.

His Lordship—You must state them—I did not wish to stay any longer.

The Solicitor General—Do you refuse to answer the question?

Witness—Yes. I had another reason, and you know it as well as I do.

Do you decline to answer me?—Yes.

At the time you left Stoneyhurst you were nearly 20 years old, weren't you?—Not very far off.

Did you come from New York to England with a Mr. Alfred Jones?—Yes.

And when you came home with him, did you give him an account of your life similar to what you have given us here?—Certainly not.

Did you say anything at all to him?—Yes. He asked me to write to him for him to write a book from, and I may as well add that the papers I gave him were stolen in the course of their retransmission to me by post, and they are now in your possession.

The Solicitor General—Oh, stolen. Well, we shall perhaps see what Mr. Alfred Jones says about it himself. At all events, you had a long conversation with him?—Yes.

Did you tell him, "That when you were living in Paris and were about five years of age and sleeping with a nurse, a house caught fire on the other side of the way and woke you up?"—I did not.

Will you swear you did not?—Yes.

Anything like it?—Not to my knowledge.

"That nurse screamed out that the house was on fire, and that they would all be burned; that she ran downstairs and left you?"—I don't think so.

Surely you must recollect it?—Did you say or write that?—No, I certainly never told him anything of the kind.

"That the fright affected you, and brought on St. Vitus's dance?"—Certainly not, nothing like it.

"That a Mr. Ferguson, residing in Finsbury-square, London, was staying in Paris at the time—that he was called in, and that you were sent over to London to live with Mr. Ferguson, in Finsbury-square, for three years?"—Certainly not. I will swear I do not.

It is a pure invention I am putting to you?—I never heard of it before.

"That you returned to Paris not cured, and that many French physicians were brought in, but did you no good. That you were then sent to Stoneyhurst College and remained there for some years, and then returned to Paris." Did you say that or anything like it?—I might have mentioned Stoneyhurst to him.

The Solicitor General repeated the question, and

The Claimant swore that he said nothing of the kind, except naming Stoneyhurst.

"That you were then sent out in some act of familiarity with one of your father's maids, and that your father bought you a commission in the 6th Dragoon Guards?"—Certainly not.

"That you went to a Mr. Robinson's in Hertfordshire, to shoot and ride with him?" That is all a delusion is it?—Certainly. I never said anything like it.

Nor write it?—No—not that part—no.

"That Mr. Robinson had a daughter living with him, with whom you fell in love, named Mary"?—I did not know any such person.

I don't say you did, but did you tell Jones so?—I did not, nor anything like it, that I swear.

"That one day you were returning home with Mr. Robinson, and upon going into the parlour to take some beer, to your surprise, you found your papa there; that he had obtained admission as a friend of yours; that Mary was sitting with him, and had told him all about your love." Did you say that or anything like it?—No.

Not a syllable, nor any approach to it?—No, I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Did one single syllable of this happen?—Certainly not.

Did the things happen in point of fact, and if they did not, can you have the slightest doubt about your telling Mr. Jones so, or writing him so?—I think not. What I wrote about was a different subject altogether.

Did you either by word of mouth or writing convey to Mr. Jones this sense?—No, I did not.

"That your papa collared you and insisted upon your leaving the house immediately." Did you say or write that?—No, that I swear.

"That your father did so, and you soon met a carriage which took you up to an hotel called the Billow." Did you say that?—No.

Nor write it?—No.

"That your father then ordered dinner and a double-bedded room, and [illegible] till you went to bed." Did you say anything like that?—No.

Nor write it?—No.

Nor anything like it?—No.

"That your father locked the door, and that in the morning you came to London Bridge and took a boat which took you to the Isle of Wight." Did you say that?—No.

"That then on hearing a bell you looked out of the window and saw your mother and brothers and a lot of yachtsmen." Did you say that?—No.

"That your mother kissed you, wept and upbraided you gently for your behaviour." Did you say that?—No.

Nor write it?—No.

"That you said to mamma, "What is done cannot be undone"—did you say or write that?—No.

That you swear?—Yes.

"That you went to your papa, and he said he did not care, but he did not like you throwing yourself away." Did you say that?—No.

Nothing like it?—No, nothing like it that I can remember.

"That you then went out, papa, mamma, your brother, and yourself, and got on board a yacht, which took you to Southampton, and that from there you went to where your uncle was living'?—No.

"And that your uncle seemed to think so little of your conduct that you stayed with him." Did you say that?—No.

Nor anything like it?—No.

"And that then your father, mamma, and Alfred all went home." Is the whole of that an invention?—Nothing of the sort happened.

I may take it from you that the story is not true?—Not a word of it.

If anyone said it of you it is a pure invention?—Yes.

You say you did write something for him?—Yes.

And do I understand that after having given it to him you sent for it?—He sent it back and it never returned: it fell into the hands of one of the detectives.

What did you write?

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine objected to the question.

The Solicitor General—You never saw the paper since?—No.

Then what reason have you for supposing it is in our hands?—What other conclusion can I come to when the boy I send to post letters is stopped and the addresses looked at, and when my servant is offered half a crown for a piece of blotting paper.

Was what you did write true?—No; and it was never intended to be true.

Did you not profess to give Mr. Jones and the captain of the ship a true account of your life?—No, certainly not.

That you swear?—That I swear. Captain Wright knew nothing at all about it.

Did you profess to Mr. Jones that you were going to give him a true account of a part of your life?—No

Nothing of the sort?—My life was alluded to in it.

Had you, in fact, at any time St. Vitus's dance?—Never to my knowledge.

Have you ever said so?—Never. I have heard people say it. Hundreds of people at different times of my life have told me that I had the St. Vitus's dance.

Tell me one person who has told you so?—I do not remember who, but I have heard people say so; I have known people abroad who have said so. I think there is one who lives at Northampton.

What is his name?—I do not know his name.

What is he?—I have met him on several occasions. He is a gentleman—at least, he is of no profession.

What did he say?—He said, "What is the cause of your working in that way. Have you had St. Vitus's dance?"

How came he to say anything about St. Vitus's dance?—I do not know.

Do you recollect receiving a letter from Pedro Castro in which he speaks of a disease called San Vito?—No.

While you were at Stoneyhurst I suppose you went to various places?—Yes.

Did you go to Upton?—Yes, but not to stay.

Did you go to Tichborne?—Yes.

Was it while you were at Stoneyhurst that your visit took place to Mr. Robert Tichborne at Bath?—I am not certain whether it was or not.

If not during that time was it shortly after?—Yes, it was.

I think you said your uncle had only a small house. Was Mr. Robert Tichborne's a small house?—No, it was not so very small.

Was it not a large handsome house?—It was a handsome house, but not very large.

Was there plenty of room in the house?—I have no doubt room could have been made, but it was not convenient for me to stay.

Was Cock Robin a horse which your uncle was fond of?—Yes.

Did he drive it?—I don't know, but he used to drive it.

Was Cock Robin the name of the horse your uncle used to drive?—It was the name of a horse he used to ride in former years, but whether he drove him or not I cannot say.

Have you learned since that Cock Robin was dead years before you went to Bath?—I believe that is so.

Cock Robin was dead years before you went to Bath. Was that so?—You say so.

You knew it before I told you?—I never gave it the thought. Did you ever see your uncle Robert drive Cock Robin?—I believe I have.

Will you swear to it?—No.

The Court then adjourned at ten minutes past four until to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Havre.

1265 British India, Paw—Lawrence & Co.
830 Bride, Henderson—Lyon & Co.
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

For Liverpool.

1431 Charles Bal, Chapman—Captain.
959 Erminta, Shield—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1165 Millwall, Blake—W. Nicol & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, Rowe—Captain.
1199 Stornoway, Short—Stenhouse & Co.

For Persian Gulf.

384 Kusrovie, Machon.
363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Nensee.

For New York.

1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.

For Calcutta.

1415 Haddon Hall, Faithfull—W. Nicol & Co.
620 Hydree, Nacoda—H. A. Curreem.

NOT FIXED.

1228 Berkley Castle, McMillan—W. Nicol & Co.
739 Chanticleer, Crichton—K. Ruttonsee.
623 Clara, Nelson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1193 Centurion, Widdicombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1001 Defiance, Angel—Edward Bates & Co.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
509 David Malcolm, Martin—Finlay, Muir & Co.
975 Ireland, Humphry—Own and Okel.
702 Joshua, Stewart—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1066 Landsborough, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.
1174 Leaping Water, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
1304 Mahableshwar, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1281 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—N. Sorabjee.
1458 Royal George, Hamilton—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1110 Schleswig Bride, Hanson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
820 Sydney Eggers, Davison—Edward Bates & Co.
1139 Scotland, Taylor—Finlay, Muir & Co.
970 Whittington, Purdy—Captain.

STEAMERS.

Overland Route.

1833 Deccan (s), Rennoldson—P. & O Co.
1529 Surat (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.

For China, &c.

1299 Tanjore (s), Johnson—P. & O. Co.

For Kurrachee.

548 Mula (s), Coates—E. Khulifan.

For P. Gulf.

706 Koina (s), Profumo—E. Khulifan.

For Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

677 Cashmere (s), Avern—W. Nicol & Co.

For M. Coast and Calcutta.

1073 Asia (s), McCallum—W. Nicol & Co.

For Kurrachee.

346 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—N. Nicol & Co.

For Trieste, &c.

763 Apis (s), Ucropino—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Nor F [illegible]

2205 Indus (s), Greaves—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

310 Futtey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
903 Evening Star, Nacoda.
282 Bhownuggur, Nacoda.
515 Futta Shaw Allum, Nacoda.
563 Faiz Allum, Kneen.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda—N. Sewjee.

For Penang and Singapore.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.
838 Regina, Brady—R. Edulјee.

NOT FIXED.

125 Kerata Roodreen, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee.
96 Philipine, Nacoda—E. Adamjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug, Ray.
Dalhousie, Hewitt.
4173 H. M. Jumna, Richard—R.N.
Earl Canning, Ray.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
Sir John Lawrence, Warner.
H. M. Sind, Westbrook.
Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1125	Wolfville	Feb. 2
530	William Prowse	Mar. 22
1122	Pericles	Mar. 31
473	Sooloo	Apl. 20
1263	Montana	Apl. 21
1258	Callirhoe	Apl. 22
491	Annie Fletcher	May 5
943	Ann Millicent	May 6
787	Moss Rose	May 11
873	Sea Queen	May 15
894	Glen Gairn	May 25
	FROM LONDON.	
1459	Haddington	Apl. 1
915	Whiteadder	Apl. 28
1066	Medea	May 18
495	Valkyrien	May 18
816	Copenhagen	June 3
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1249	Arundel	Apl. 18
1391	Canute	Apl. 31
1277	Lalla Rookh	June 5
1292	Connemara	June 16
1163	Kalodyne	June 20
	FROM CLYDE.	
780	Montrose	Mar. 7
1170	Scotland	Mar. 13
1324	Sumatra	Mar. 22
1194	Centurion	Apl. 10
1172	Lady Octavia	Apl. 11
1327	Morning Star	Apl. 18
1000	City of Vienna	May 8
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1127	Mic Mac	Feb. 8
1048	Knighton	May 11
1103	Eastern Belle	May 11
757	Berlin	May 26
	FROM NEW CASTLE N. S. W.	
764	Glenlora	
	FROM SHIELDS.	
1193	Perseverance	Feb. 13
1104	Attila	Apl. 18
744	Inverness	Apl. 21
1066	Glencora	May 24
1066	Glenaras	May 26
	FROM CARDIFF.	
1129	Chrysolite	May 26
722	Sultana	May 26
	FROM BOSTON.	
741	River Clyde	
	FROM RANGOON.	
535	Muscat Merchant	Apl. 11
	FROM TYNE.	
1181	Lady Rowena	Apl.

An Extraordinary Will.—We see periodically in the papers abstracts of the wills of deceased persons who have left more or less of the good things of life behind them, in the shape of wordly riches; and the mouths of some of us have possibly sometimes watered that we had not a place in the corner of some of the said wills. But the most curious will we remember to have read of is one made by an inhabitant of Montgaillard, who died in 1822. His last will and testament was as follows—"It is my will that any one of my relations who shall presume to shed tears at my funeral shall be disinherited. He, on the other hand, who laughs the most heartily, shall be sole heir. I order that neither the church nor my hearse shall be hung with black cloth; but that, on the day of my burial, the hearse and church shall be decorated with flowers and green boughs. Instead of the tolling of bells, I will have drums, fiddles, and fifes. All the musicians of Montgaillard and its environs shall attend the funeral. Fifty of them shall open the procession with hunting tunes, waltzes, and minutes." We should think this funeral was what Artemus Ward would have called a "gay and festive" one

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invallids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills,—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Burges, Belgium.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 6th July 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

Deposits of Rupees Five Hundred and upwards are received for Fixed Periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at the Office in Bombay.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 1st July 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight .... 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .... 1s. 10¼d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight .... 242 Francs.
Letters of Credit .... 1s. 10¼d. "
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission 1s. 10¼d. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq., and
Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £84,37,750-15- 4 of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notice to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. of 1866.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

Directors.

W. McLeavy, Esq., Chairman .... Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.)
C. J. Collins, Esq. ....
R. R. Deans, Esq. .... " Allahabad Bank.
W. Hobson, Esq. .... " Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. Parry, Esq. .... Late General Manager Delhi and London Bank.
F. Peterson, Esq. .... Manager Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. Stowell, Esq. .... " Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. Warner, Esq. .... " Barrister-at-Law.
Shaik Ellahee Bux ....

Medical Adviser.
WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.

Secretary.
D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Directors.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.

Medical Adviser.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital

Policy-Holders' Auditor.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant

Bankers.
The NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.

Solicitors.
Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.

Secretary for Western India.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is guaranteed to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Recovery by this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
7.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.			Military.			During Residence in Europe.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	£.	s.	d.
20	29	0	0	32	14	0	1	12	3
30	33	15	0	37	13	0	2	2	1
40	41	9	0	45	4	0	2	16	0
50	54	9	0	57	4	0	3	19	5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. Prentis, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
C. E. Benn, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.
Dr. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons. are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, at the same rates as Civilians; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium will in future apply equally to Military men and Civilians, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company upon more favourable terms than can be obtained from any other Office.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Benga
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
March 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazettte" Office.

WANTED, TWO SIX-OARED BOATS, with MASTS, SAILS, and other equipments, complete; also an EIGHT-OARED BOAT, the same as above, with prices.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Apollo House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Messrs. Thurston and Co., with Cues, Balls, Marking Boards, and Lamps, complete. For particulars of Price, &c., and to see the Table, apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8¼ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
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THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI TO ENGLAND and the CONTINENT of EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class ....£13 5s. 6d.
" " " Second Class ......£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

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ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen. Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
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Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
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Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
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Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
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Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

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